The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of Secretary Cobb on the Condition of the Finances.

He Recommends a Revision of the Tariff and a Reissue of Treasury Notes.

The Case of Minister Lamar—Judge Roosevelt to Succeed Mr. Dallas—The New Loan, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Secretary CASS has been closely engaged all day in the preparation of dispatches for Minister LAMAR. The Government discredits the report of Gen. LAMAR's misconduct.

It is now believed that Judge ROOSEVELT will succeed Mr. DALLAS at London.

Three millions and a half of the new loan have been paid into the Treasury.

The Naval Court of Inquiry convened to examine the case of JOHN MADIGAN, Master, dropped by the Retiring Board, closed their labors to day. The evidence presents a curious record. Lieut. JOHN S. MAWRY, of the Retiring Board, testified to MADIGAN's being drunk during a hurricane, and unable to do duty. The Captain and two Lieutenants being called, testified that they remembered the storm referred to, and recollected that MADIGAN was sober and did his duty. Doctors will disagree.

Lord NAPIER accepts a complimentary ball, which will be given here on the 17th inst. The tickets are ten dollars, and limited to three hundred. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House, to-day, a reply to the resolution calling for the actual and probable receipts from the customs, public lands, and other sources, for this and the next fiscal year, and for his opinion whether the said receipts will be adequate to meet the public expenditures. He says that the receipts during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending September last, were nearly $20,231,000 as stated in his annual report. The receipts for the remaining three-quarters were estimated at $38,600,000, of which sum $37,000,000 were estimated from the Customs. It was believed that the quarter ending December last, would yield $10,000,000; the present quarter ending March 31, $15,000,000, and the next quarter ending on June 80, $12,000,000.

In reference, not only to the customs, but the public lands and other sources of revenue, all the information which has been received at the department since his annual report, confirms the correctness of the estimates of the probable receipts for the present and the next fiscal year. He is, therefore, of the opinion that the result will show that the actual receipts for the remaining quarters of the present year and for the next fiscal year will not vary materially from the estimates already submitted to Congress.

In support of this opinion he submits a comparison of the receipts for the same quarters of the two preceding years. During the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1857, the importations were very heavy, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to over $294,000,000, and the receipts from Customs that year were $63 648,000.

In the fiscal year ending June, 1858, the importations were much reduced, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to $202,000,000, and the receipts from the Customs to $42,046,000. To realize his estimates the importation of dutiable goods for the present fiscal year must reach $250,000,000, besides those exported, and for the next fiscal year the sum of $260,000,000. Comparing the foregoing statement of receipts, and looking to a favorable and healthy reaction in business, he should regard it as unsafe and unwise to calculate upon a larger importation than the present estimates contemplate. Entertaining these opinions, he is compelled to say the receipts will not be adequate to the necessity of the public exigencies, unless the expenditures should be reduced below the amount estimated for. He has seen no indications that would induce the opinion that such a result can be reasonably anticipated; on the contrary, should the bills which have been passed by either branch of Congress, be finally passed by both, and become laws, the expenditures would be very largely and permanently increased.

It is estimated that the Pension bill alone, which has passed the House, will add several millions to this year's expenses of the Government, and even a larger amount for the new fiscal year. Other bills, also, which have either passed the Senate or the House, will, in a large measure swell the amount of the expenditures. These are contingencies to which the attention of Congress should be directed in considering the probable receipts and expenditures of the Government. Either the expenditures must be reduced to the estimated receipts, or other means of revenue should be provided. If the first can be effected it is certainly most desirable. He has already submitted to Congress for codifying the revenue laws, and for reorganizing the collection districts, which, if sanctioned and passed into laws, would greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury Department, and reduce largely the expenses of collecting the revenue.

There stand on the statute books laws requiring the building of custom-houses, post-offices and court houses at places where the public service does not require them at this time. The repeal of these laws, or the postponement of their execution to a period of greater prosperity and less embarrassment, would relieve the Treasury of that amount of expenditure.

The recommendation to abolish the franking privilege, and raising the letter rate to five cents, with the view of bringing the Post-Office Department as near as possible to its former self-sustaining position will, if carried out, very greatly relieve the Treasury. In other departments, reductions might also in all probability be made.

He only speaks of those which have been brought to the attention of Congress, and commends them to their favorable consideration. If, however, the appropriations made at the present session shall reach the amount estimated for in the Secretary's Report, a deficiency will exist which must be provided for by additional legislation, and to the extent which the appropriations shall exceed the estimates will that deficiency be necessarily increased.

He says he has already expressed the opinion that the public debt ought not to be increased by an additional loan. That opinion remains unchanged.

The present tariff should be so modified as to supply such deficiency as may exist, and he recommends his views on the subject, expressed in his annual report, to favorable consideration.

He calls attention to the outstanding Treasury notes. In his estimates of receipts and expenditures, the permanent redemption of them as they may fall due has not been contemplated. All the calculations have been made upon the basis of continuing them in circulation, and as a matter of course the redemption of the whole or any part of them must increase the anticipated deficiency, unless authority be given for their re-issue or other provision be made for their redemption. Since February last there have have been redeemed $543,700. By the 30th of June next the sum of $17,758,900 will fall due, at which time their payment must be met.

Should Congress adjourn without legislating on the subject, it would be almost impossible, under the most favorable receipts from ordinary sources, for the Department to meet the public liabilities until another Congress could be convened. He had already recommended that this immediate demand should be provided for by authorizing the reissue of these treasury notes for one or two years. This can easily be effected by extending for that period the provisions of the Act of December, 1857, authorizing the issue of treasury notes. The proposition to convert these notes into a permanent debt ought not to receive the favorable consideration of Congress. It would be virtually to postpone their ultimate payment to a distant day, when the policy of the Government should be to redeem them from year to year, as the means of the treasury will justify. A public debt which remains in the form of treasury notes, can always be redeemed without endangering the successful operations of the department. Whenever there shall be an excess of revenue over expenditures it can be safely placed to the redemption of the Treasury notes. For the power of reissuing those existing, should the future receipts from any cause fall below the estimates of the department, additional reason is given, namely, the notes can be redeemed without the payment of any premium, which will hardly be the case with United States stock.

Contemplating the gradual redemption of these notes, and being opposed to the policy of adding the sum of twenty millions to the permanent debt, he repeats his former recommendation for extending the operation of the Treasury note act from one to two years.

Senator TOOMBS intends, early next week, to bring forward a bankrupt bill, and sustain it by a speech. It is similar in its details to the one matured by the Committee on Judiciary at the last session.

Although there is much pressure of public business some of the prominent friends of the measure in both Houses, if it is presented, think the bill can be passed, provided its advocates act with zeal. It is claimed that the Senate, being opposed to interfering with the Tariff, gives the bill additional strength.

Taking into view the embarrassments of the Treasury, and the near approach of the termination of Congress, the House Committee on Military Affairs decided, to-day, to lay the whole subject of the establishment of a national foundry over till next Congress.

Lord NAPIER has formally accepted the tender of a complimentary ball on the 17th inst. The President, Cabinet, diplomatic *corps* and *attachés* are invited guests.

The name of the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was omitted in the recent published vote on suspending the rules to enable Mr. KILGORE to introduce his resolution condemnatory of the reopening of the African Slave-trade. He voted in the affirmative.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRACY—THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY COBB AND THE TARIFF—THE JUDGE IRWIN VACANCY—POPULATION OF OREGON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859.

There is a very general feeling of despondency among the Democracy in Congress, in consequence of the utter disorganization of their Party. The fact is admitted freely, and with a despairing sort of don't-care-whether-school-keeps-or-not air that bodes little hope for improvement. Not a few of those who participated in the caucus proceedings, last night, suggest to-day the propriety of an inquiry whether they have party votes enough in the House to carry any measure whatever. Disgust with the Executive, and despair of themselves, may be truly denominated the ruling sentiment in the Democracy of Congress now-a-days. The example of disorganization presented by the humiliating attitude which the President and his Chief Clerk for the Treasury Department maintain toward each other, naturally encourages rebellion all over the Democratic camp; and so there is neither harmony nor attempt at harmony upon the Tariff question or anything else. If the President and the several members of his Cabinet can divide, and each "go it alone," why shouldn't the M. C.'s? Why should the latter unite when the former are divided? The impossibility of harmony has become so apparent, that scarce any one thinks of making further effort to secure it.

Mr. BUCHANAN is felicitating himself upon the expectation that Mr. COBB is softening, and will to-morrow recommend to Congress such revision of the tariff as will secure sufficient revenue for the support of the Government and satisfy Pennsylvania. He unquestionably stated to-day that such would be the Secretary's course. I believe he is doomed to be disappointed. Mr. COBB has been associated with Mr. BUCHANAN to little purpose if he is sufficiently intimidated by any thing that venerable sage has done or threatened to think of yielding at this hour to the convictions of the man he has so long defied. Mr. COBB must see that such a step is sure to involve himself in political ruin, because it will array against him at once the great body of Southern men, among whom even now he is very unpopular, and only tolerated because of his faithfulness to the South on the tariff issue. Let him recede a hair line upon that point, and he is gone; his head would be instantly demanded by those who now commend his course; and the President, whose moral cowardice betrayed WALKER and STANTON in Kansas, and led him to attempt to force the Lecompton iniquity, at the dictation of his Southern fire-eating correspondents, will not dare refuse obedience. Mr. COBB understands all this, and will be apt to decide that it is much safer to trust the indecision and want of nerve of Mr. BUCHANAN, than to brave the hostility of his Southern friends. The former *might* save him and probably would, while the latter is sure death. So reason the shrewd ones of all parties.

No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge IRWIN. The Pennsylvania delegation have united without distinction of party in recommending the Hon. WILSON MCCANDLESS, who unquestionably is abundantly qualified for the place, and who is the unanimous choice of the Bar of the District. Why the President hesitates to appoint him is matter of much speculation. With all the high moral worth and the exceeding fitness of Mr. MCCANDLESS for the place, there is one objection to his appointment which will probably prove fatal to his success; he has been for twenty-five years an ardent, faithful, devoted friend to JAMES BUCHANAN, in season and out of season,—and to hope therefore that his claims to the Judgeship can be recognized, is to anticipate an act of such character as the President never was guilty of. To be his faithful friend is to secure his certain neglect and repudiation. His favors are reserved for those who abuse him.

Not long ago General LANE, of Oregon, took issue with some statements of mine in regard to the population of Oregon, and presented a delusive, sophistical estimate and argument to show that the Territory has a population of ninety thousand, instead of the forty or fifty thousand which I estimated for her. I desire now to call the attention of Congress and the public to the letter of your Oregon City Correspondent, published yesterday, in which the census taken recently by the County Assessors shows the population to be *less than forty-five thousand!* Some other suggestions of the correspondent are worthy of attention, especially his declaration that if the proposition for a State Government were now to be submitted to the popular vote, it would be overwhelmingly negatived. Surely it would be better to let Oregon wait a little longer, as there seems to be not the least occasion for admitting her into the Union except in order to make places for a couple of Senators, who think they would grace the Senate Chamber, but who, it seems, would probably be elected to stay at home if the choice was again to be made.

The Washington *Union* seems to be acquiring a chronic disability to speak the truth when falsehood will serve a temporary purpose. To-day they base a vulgar attack on Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, upon the pretence that he had asserted that the organ *was* in favor of the French Spoliation bill—while their own report of the proceedings of the House shows the falsity of their pretence. The *Union's* purpose is accomplished, however, in getting the misstatement once before the public, for they never think of retraction. Your correspondent convicted them of two distinct and unequivocal misstatements, in regard to one of his paragraphs, not long since; but of course the *Union* editors had neither the honor nor the manliness to make the *amende* before their readers, among whom they had circulated their slanders.

Wonder if DEAN RICHMOND didn't sell our venerable Chief Magistrate, to-day, when he told him that he and BUTTERWORTH had concluded that the President was right in keeping SCHELL in office,—and that it was the best possible thing to be done for the Democratic Party. Mr. BUCHANAN evidently nearly shed tears of joy on learning that this knotty question of the New-York Collectorship was settling itself amicably at last. RICHMOND should have added the reason for the suspension of hostilities, and informed Mr. BUCHANAN that he and Mr. BUTTERWORTH, after due consultation and prayerful consideration, had concluded that if Mr. SCHELL remained in office until the end of his term, the Dickinson Party would be so effectually used up, by means of the blunders and errors of omission and commission on the part of their Collector, as to be too weak to give the party any trouble. Cruel DEAN! S.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, presented the memorial of MORA & BROTHERS, and NAVARRO and NAVARRO & Co., who are about to establish a line of steamers between New-York and Havana, offering to carry the mail at $1 50 per mile bi-monthly, or oftener at the same rate. Referred to the Post-Office Committee.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the memorial of the Legislature of New-York, for the improvement of lakes and harbors.

In making this communication, Mr. SEWARD said:

"The Senators from New-York are charged by the authorities of that State to submit to Congress a communication of high importance concerning the reciprocal duties of New-York and the United States to the whole country, on the subject of the internal navigation which constitutes the basis equally of our domestic and foreign commerce. In the year 1811, only twenty-two years after the reorganization of the American Union under the Federal Constitution, New-York, by a delegation of two of her most honored and eminent statesmen, appeared here and addressed Congress on the same great subject, appealing to the National Legislature to construct, or to lend to that State her favor and aid in constructing an artificial channel through her borders by which to connect the ocean navigation with the navigation of the great inland seas.

It is not wonderful that the appeal was disregarded, since even THOMAS JEFFERSON, who seemed almost inspired with prophetic forecast of the working of our great political system, pronounced the project premature by a period of at least one hundred years. Less, however, than half that probatory term has elapsed, and New-York comes before Congress again to tell them that, unaided and alone, she has executed the great enterprise, how she has performed it, what are its national benefits, and to invoke now only that small measure of acceptance and adoption which is necessary to a full and perfect fruition of those benefits.

New-York, beginning, in 1817, just after the second war with Great Britain, completed, in 1825, a navigable channel 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep, from Albany, at the head of tide-water on the Hudson, to Oswego, on the shore of Lake Ontario, and to Buffalo, at the foot of Lake Erie. The scale, adopted not in conformity to the great design, but in compliance with the exigencies of her financial condition, proved quite inadequate, and she had scarcely brought the narrow channel into use before she began its enlargement. Practically that work is also completed, and steam vessels of 240 tons burden pass, without need of transhipment of cargo, equally from the Lower Mississippi and from Lake Superior, to the City of New York, the central seat of American commerce, through the Erie Canal, 400 miles long, 7 feet deep, and 70 feet wide, built by that State alone from her own unaided resources, at a cost of $40,000,000.

New-York, by the memorial we now present, seeks to propitiate Congress by declaring, as, indeed, it may with the utmost truth, that although she is not really in a fiscal sense a beneficiary of the Federal Union, she has generally yielded a liberal support to the policy of extending aid by that Government to internal improvements of other States. She respectfully asks Congress to consider that her Canal, although local, constitutes in fact only a link in a chain of inland national navigation, extended now 1,600 miles from the Atlantic coast into the depths of the Continent; that it opens to the general commerce of the United States a new shore line on the St. Lawrence and the lakes of more than 6,000 miles, equal to our whole Atlantic water line with all its indentations; that the lake navigation is in no sense local or sectional; that it has all been subjected by the Federal Government to the revenue and the admiralty systems of the Union, and has always been in the time of war the theatre of most brilliant and effective naval triumphs in the establishment of our true political independence; that this inland navigation is the basis of the commercial aggrandisement of the City of New-York, which has already poured into the national treasury within the twenty years since the Erie Canal was brought into effectual operation, the immense sum of $850,000,000; that while that canal annually bears freight of the aggregate value of $200,000,000, it is the basis of annual revenue to the United States of more than $40,000,000. The region tributary to the Erie Canal is continually enlarging, and it is already drawing freights of cotton from the Lower Mississippi, while its trade is augmented by every stroke of the axe in the northwestern Provinces of British America. New-York, in review of the facts, declares that her Erie Canal is a work superior in its national operation to any artificial channel of navigation ever constructed in any country, in ancient or modern times, save only the grand canal of China.

The object of the State, in making this communication, is to make it the foundation of an appeal to Congress to provide for the security and efficiency of the harbors of the United States at the two termini of the Erie Canal, on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and of such other harbors as are necessarily used in connection with the inland system of navigation through the great lakes.

Finally, New-York enforces this claim by the statement that the freights which she has transported on her great canal, to and from regions beyond her own borders, within the last twenty years, exceeded twelve hundred millions of dollars, and that within the next twenty years it is morally certain that the freights to be carried through the State channel will exceed double that immense sum."

Mr. SEWARD, in his remarks in support of the memorial, claimed that it was one of the most able state papers ever laid before the Senate.

The memorial was read and referred.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the claims of Messrs. LANE and MACARTHY as Senators from Indiana, saying that he would call up the case on Monday.

Mr. SEWARD here moved that Messrs. LANE and McCARTHY be admitted on the floor during the discussion. Laid over.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, introduced a bill to unite the two Judicial Districts of Texas. The apparent object of the bill is to remove Judge WATROUS. In presenting it Mr. HOUSTON took occasion to reply to those members of the House of Representatives who had accused the people of Texas of unusual clamor against Judge WATROUS. He proceeded to reveal an alleged conspiracy, of which WATROUR was an actual member. The object of said conspiracy, in which New-Yorkers were chiefly implicated, was to obtain large portions of the public domain of the Republic of Texas. His speech was elaborate and an hour and a half in length.

Mr. COLLAMER presented the minority report of the Judiciary Committee in reference to the Indiana Senators.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the Attorney-General to represent the United States in the proceedings in Equity, now pending in the Supreme Court, between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GWIN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Agricultural College bill was yesterday recommitted, which was carried by 27 against 26.

The bill was then re-discussed and amended, when its further consideration was postponed until Monday, that Mr. CLAY may speak on it, he thinking it a monstrous, iniquitous, and dangerous measure.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, debated and passed. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

On motion of Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to define and provide for the punishment of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and restrain the people and authorities therein from interference with the Federal Judiciary.

The House passed with amendments the Senate bill relative to the New-York Indian reservation in Kansas. It sets apart 320 acres for each individual Indian who removed from New-York to the reservation assigned them under the treaty of 1838. The Indians are to have a year within which to make their selections, and preëmptions are to be secured from the date of settlement. The money derived from the sale of lands other than those selected by the Indians is to be paid into the Treasury for their benefit.

On motion of Mr. GEO. TAYLOR, of New-York, the Select Committee to examine the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, was authorized to sit during the session of the House.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the establishment of a branch of the Military Academy at the Hermitage, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. FAULKNER reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army and Marine corps, by retiring disabled or infirm officers.

Mr. FAULKNER also reported the Senate bill, with an amendment, granting the right of way through the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation to Michigan for railroad purposes, with the privilege of erecting dépôts and workshops. Passed.

Mr. FAULKNER reported a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of devising some plan by which the President's Message and accompanying documents can be earlier printed. He said that although Congress had been in session two months, such documents as are essential to the business of the Committee on Military Affairs are not yet printed.

Mr. LETCHER, of Va., offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that further inquiry be made whether pay for double type setting may not be avoided, where the work is executed by the same person.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, remarked that the President's Message and accompanying documents make four volumes, when three-fourths of the whole matter was worthless.

The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and an earnest debate followed on an item for the reduction the appropriation for boxes. The question of economy was involved.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, said the time thus consumed was worth very much more than these boxes. Gentlemen ought to confine themselves to weightier matters of retrenchment.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, replied he would strike down the Army to the peace establishment of 1820, strike down the Navy, and curtail the Post-Office expenses, &c.

Mr. COCHRANE responded that that would deform, and not reform, the public service.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, said that there were two boxes for each member, in which to send home public documents.

Mr. TRIPPE, of Georgia, remarked that he had received only two boxes, when he was entitled to eight. He would make a present of the other six to the Government. [Laughter.]

The five thousand dollars appropriated for the boxes was stricken out.

Other small items of the House contingent expenses, such as saddle horses, wagons, etc., were discussed.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, reminded gentlemen that at the rate at which they have been proceeding, it would require fourteen days to dispose of this bill. Let them trust the Committee of Ways and Means for the details and devote themselves to larger objects.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, thought that because these items were small was no reason why retrenchment should not be made.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, spoke of the useless consumption of time, and suggested important reforms.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, would vote for an additional number of newspapers for distribution among members, for he was certain that more intelligence was required than had been exhibited to-day, for the whole time had been expended in buncombe speeches. [Laughter.] If he could have his way, he would incorporate an amendment to prevent laughter in reference to such a bill as this.

An amendment to strike out over twelve thousand dollars for newspapers for the use of members was rejected.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, spoke against the present authorized system of reporting the debates. It acted like an embargo or prohibition on all legitimate discussion, and furnished material for books, which nobody reads.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, was for excluding from the *Congressional Globe* all irrelevant speeches or essays, and adverted to existing oratorial abuses.

The Committee rose without coming to any conclusion on the bill, and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

No. 37.—Leslie Combs *vs.* Andrew Hodges, *et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of said Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 45.—Henry Hill *vs.* Caleb B. Smith *et al.* Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 3.—Rufus Allen *et al.* *vs.* Henry L. Newburg, claimants of the steamboat *Fashion*. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree with costs.

No. 39.—George Smith *vs.* John J. Orton. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Wisconsin. Justice CAPRON delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree with costs and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 33.—The Owners of the brig *James Gray* *vs.* The Owners of the ship *John Fraser* and steamer *General Clinch*. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 60.—The People of the State of New-York, ex relation of Asa Cutler *et al.* *vs.* Edgar C. Dibblee Argument commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendants.

The Overland California Mail.

ANOTHER MURDER EXCITEMENT—RUMORED WHOLESALE POISONING, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco dates of the 10th ult. The trip was made in twenty-three days, including twenty-two hours detention.

PAUL C. SHORE was killed in Santa Clara County, California, on the 6th, by THOMAS SEALS. There was great excitement in consequence, and the military had to be called out to protect the prisoner, who was conveyed to prison at San José.

Rumors prevailed at San Francisco that 300 prisoners in the Penitentiary had been accidentally poisoned by the use of some chemical mixed in the flour. There was doubtless some truth in the rumor, but the matter was greatly exaggerated.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had left for Guyamas to relieve the *St. Marys*.

The Probate Judge of Carson Valley had published a card declaring his intention to perform the duties of his office without fear or favor from any man. A collision between him and the Anti-Mormons was regarded as inevitable.

General KIBBEE was still prosecuting the war against the Indians in the north with great success. His troops had killed quite a number and taken over 200 prisoners.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Feb. 3.

'Ossawatomie" BROWN, who had been pursued and surrounded at Eureka by the Deputy Marshal and posse, succeeded in making his escape on Monday into Nebraska. A small detachment of troops, sent by Colonel SUMNER to aid the capture of BROWN, returned on hearing of his escape.

Highly flattering accounts of the Kansas Gold Mines continue to be received. A rich quartz vein had been discovered at Ralston's Fork, 12 miles from Auraria and shot-gold abounds in several localities.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Fort Defiance dates by the Santa Fé mail are to Dec. 21. They say that the Navajo Indians acknowledge losing 200 lives, 20,500 sheep and horses, the destruction of 1,000 huts and an immense quantity of grain, altogether valued at upwards of $100,000, during the late war.

Mr. YOST, in a letter to the Santa Fé *Gazette*, intimates that there is a disposition to deal too harshly with these Indians, and says that if certain terms are exacted it will turn them from the pursuits of industry and agriculture, by which they now support a whole nation of 12,000 souls and sustain 250,000 sheep and 60,000 horses, and make them robbers and plunderers.

Connecticut Politics.

DOUGLAS IN THE ASCENDANT—THE ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Democrats held a caucus here to-night to appoint delegates to their several Conventions. Over four hundred were in attendance, and there was a lively and exciting time. The Douglas delegates were elected by a vote of nearly five to one, and strong resolutions nominating DOUGLAS for President were passed almost unanimously. JULIUS L. STRONG, Esq., one of the delegates to the State Convention, denounced the Administration in bitter terms.

Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Legislature was opened to-day. The Governor's speech was brief, and of an unimportant character. It refers to a federal union of the Provinces, and an inter-colonial railway, notices a slight deficiency in the revenue, and promises several useful measures.

The State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The State Medical Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Professor FORDYCE BARKER, of New-York.
Vice-President—DANIEL T. JONES, of Onondaga.
Secretary—SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, of Albany.
Treasurer—JOHN V. P. QUACKENBUSH, of Albany.

The Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Gazelle won the first race, to-day, and *Congaree* the second. The main four-mile race was won by *Tar River*.

Fires.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 3.

GRAY'S machine shops, in Bristol, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $12,000.

The Exchange Hotel in this city was also burnt this morning. Most of the contents was saved, but the building was entirely destroyed. In it were a shoe store and a fruit store, but the goods in them were mostly saved. The insurance is nearly $7,500, which will nearly cover the loss.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 3—9 A. M.

BOSTON.—We have four inches of snow and it is still falling, but there are indications of a change to rain.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y.—Snowing hard.

MONTREAL, Canada.—Thick snow storm. Ther. 28.

The snow storm is reported as extending generally over Vermont and New-Hampshire.

Keeney, the Forger.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 3.

KEENEY, the forger, was sentenced in the Superior Court to-day to State Prison for five years.

Non-Arrival of the Kangaroo and Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 3—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the expected steamers *Kangaroo* or *Asia*. The weather is cloudy, with a fine mist. Wind fresh from N. N. W.

The British Bark Vernon Ashore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The British bark *Vernon* from Messina for Boston, went ashore on Lynn Beach last night.

A MURDERER'S PETITION.—Last September one WILLARD CLARK was tried at New-Haven for the murder of RICHARD W. WIGHT, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Since the trial he has been confined in the County jail. On the 2d of February he petitioned the Court for a release, on the plea that he had recovered his reason. A long letter, addressed to his counsel, was read in Court. He acknowledges the commission of the murder, but claims that a single act should not "outweigh twenty years of residence in peace and harmlessness." He says his troubles have arisen in consequence of an ignorance of the law in his case, and adds this frank expression of his views:

My enemies have had it all their own way, and the majority of men are too lazy to think any matter out for themselves, but allow themselves to be carried away by the side that apparently has the most backers, or, like a flock of sheep, are always ready to follow blindly wherever the old bell-weather leads, whether into the slush or into the pit. And I think you can foresee that the moment I am brought fairly before the Court, people will perceive at once that I ought to be discharged; will be surprised that I have staid here so long; and that this prejudice against me will vanish, or be ashamed to show itself. Very likely the States Attorney will make a violent assault upon me, unsupported by any evidence, but I think that will not appal a man of your pregnacity. I feel that the time that is passing over my head now would be of vast importance towards enabling me to repay the debt your fee will subject me to. I suppose I should feel compelled to go to my brother's in the West by Spring, and want to, and believe I could pay that before I went, if I were at liberty now. Please post me up as soon as convenient.

Yours truly, WILLARD CLARK.

A girl of thirteen years of age recently forsook her distracted "parients," at Gardner, Me., and was married before they could prevent it.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

THE WHITNEY CASE AGAIN.

EXCITED DEBATE.

The Question Settled—Drs. Green, Mott and Beales are Exonerated from all Charges Affecting their Professional Reputation—Mr. Whitney is Declared to have Died because of no Improper Treatment, but from a Complication of Diseases.

The Academy of Medicine met last Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the small Chapel of the University, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, which require that henceforth all the stated meetings shall take place on the first and third Wednesdays of every month. The attendance of members was large; that of non-members, unprecedentedly so.

Dr. WATSON, the newly-elected President, occupied he Chair.

When the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the question as to their approval was being put from the Chair,

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT rose and said: If I am not mistaken, there is one remark there which, perhaps, on my part, may call for a little explanation.

The PRESIDENT—Is it reported correctly, Doctor, on the minutes?

Dr. V. MOTT—It is in relation to my having stated to Dr. GREEN that I wished that *post-mortem* examination (in the Whitney case) withheld from the public. It is true, I wished the whole to be withheld from the public, and that everything should be kept out of the papers—and even out of the Academy, if possible. I would only state that I did say that, I know, to Dr. GREEN; and I said so expressly to him, after the *post mortem*, and in my own house; for he called on me to know the particulars of it, and to ask me to make him a certified copy, and I did so forthwith. I only wish to be understood by the Academy to say that I did request that, as I have stated. Dr. GREEN can answer for himself.

The PRESIDENT—Doctor, excuse me. That is out of order.

Dr. MOTT—Well, if it is, I will submit. I thought it was in order to correct the minutes.

The PRESIDENT—If there is any mistake in the minutes, Doctor, it will be corrected. Is there any motion to amend the minutes?

No such motion being made, the minutes were approved.

Dr. MOTT—May I now amend them, or is it improper?

The PRESIDENT—It will be in order directly.

The Academy then proceeded to dispose of the business as it came up, according to the established order.

The resignation of Dr. MCNULTY, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Public Health, was accepted, and it was resolved, on his suggestion, that a new Committee of five be appointed to protect and promote the passage of the bill now before the Legislature for the reorganization of the Health Department of this City.

Dr. GRISCOM avowed that that bill had been framed by him, and said that the Senatorial Committee to which it had been referred was ready to report favorably on it.

Unfinished business was now declared to be in order.

Dr. MOTT again rose, and said he did so merely for the purpose of having the minutes corrected, as he thought they ought to be. Dr. GREEN, he repeated, had called on him at his house for the purpose of knowing what the *post-mortem* appearances in Mr. WHITNEY's case were. He (Dr. M.) told him. Dr. GREEN requested of him a copy of the statement, or an account of the *post mortem*, which he promised to him, and he faithfully performed that promise. He dare say that he (Dr. M.) said at the time that he wished that not to go into the papers, and that he thought if any use was to be made of that or of anything connected with the case, the Academy was the appropriate tribunal to go before. He knew perfectly well that he had a motive in making that request, and he knew that he himself requested Dr. GREEN, at that moment, not to have anything in the papers in relation to this distressing case, because he believed then, and he still believed, that if no indiscretion had been committed in that respect, this case would have passed away *sub silentio*, in the course of a few days. But it had gone out, and as it had gone out he wished the minutes to be so corrected as to show that Dr. GREEN had called on him, and that he (Dr. M.) had given him the *post-mortem* appearances. Whenever the appropriate time arrived, he should have something further to communicate on the subject.

THE PRESIDENT—The subject is now in order.

Dr. MOTT—Is it in order without adopting a motion to take the matter from the table?

A member moved that Dr. MOTT be requested to proceed.

Dr. MOTT—If there is any other business that will not occupy the whole evening, perhaps you had better call it up, for the reason that I see Dr. BEALES is not here, and, as he is a *particeps criminis* in the matter, I should like him to be present.

In accordance with Dr. MOTT's wishes, the matter under the head of unfinished business was temporarily postponed, and, in the meantime,

Dr. O'REILLY read a paper.

A resolution was adopted referring to the Council, with power, so much of the President's address as relates to the establishment of a bulletin of the Academy.

Dr. BEALES having arrived in the interim, the President announced that Dr. MOTT's proposed remarks were now in order. The matter was accordingly taken from the table, by resolution. Dr. MOTT then said: "Mr. President, as verbal communications are apt to be misconstrued, and sometimes misrepresented, I thought it would be better to commit to writing what I have to say on this distressing subject."

He proceeded to read as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have endeavored through life to make it my rule of action, "To do unto others as I would that others should do unto me." This desire, together with my personal esteem for Dr. GREEN, with whom I have been on terms of most friendly intercourse and correspondence for years, will explain, and I trust, excuse to the public my unwillingness to give an opinion in the late Mr. WHITNEY's case, other than could be inferred from my *post-mortem* statement read at the last meeting of the Academy.

Nothing but a sense of justice to myself and others concerned in this melancholy affair induces me now to give to the Academy my entire and unbiased view on the subject.

At the same time I avail myself of the opportunity to contradict the untruths so industriously circulated by Dr. GREEN's friends with regard to Dr. BEALES, my son and myself.

Forbearance, beyond a certain point, ceases to be a virtue, and at this point I feel we have arrived. It therefore becomes my duty to defend my character against the unjust inferences drawn, and the false assertions made, by the parties above alluded to.

In the first place, then, because Dr. GREEN was not called in to assist in the treatment of the patient during his illness, or invited to witness the *post mortem*, it is inferred that Dr. BEALES and Dr. MOTT prevented it.

And it is furthermore stated that one member of the family desired his presence. The inference and the assertion are alike untrue, as the accompanying letter from the family will prove.

The excited feelings of the family were such as to preclude the possibility of urging Dr. GREEN's attendance. Nor can it for a moment be imagined that such a wish could have been entertained by *one* of the immediate relatives of a man *who* throughout his illness to the *day* of his *death* persisted that he was suffering and dying from the professional treatment of Dr. GREEN.

To say that a correct diagnosis was not made is idle and ridiculous; and the assertion *that had the abscess* been opened his life might have been spared, is equally absurd.

It was evident that some lesion or injury did exist, to account for the extensive emphysema, but where that injury was no man could tell until after death. The tumefaction, from the extensive diffusion of air through the cellular tissue, rendered any satisfactory inspection of the throat within, or the neck without, impracticable.

The abscess or rather cavity contained very little "*pus*" at the *post-mortem*—enough only, had the patient's life been prolonged, to have aided in throwing off the large quantity of sloughy, cellular membrane, which hung like "wetted tow" within the cavity, and with which it was mostly filled. This, with the lacerated opening into the pharynx, and the serious lesion of the left lung, would lead to the belief that some irritating substance or fluid had been introduced.

With regard to the situation of the abscess or cavity, I again assert it was such as to forbid the idea being entertained by any one acquainted with surgical anatomy that it could have been seen by any examination from within the mouth, or felt externally by the most careful manipulation upon the neck. Of these facts surely those who were in constant attendance on the case ought to be the best judges.

I feel as if the experience derived from 53 years of practice, together with my duties as Professor of Surgery during that time, ought at least to entitle me to the confidence of a public under whose eye and in whose service my professional life has been spent; and I am willing to leave it to that public to decide, from their knowledge of me, whether I am capable of drawing up a *post mortem*, the principal object of which would be to heap censure upon Dr. GREEN, or on any other man. All that is required in a *post mortem* is a plain and full statement of the case. Such a statement I furnished to the Academy at the last meeting, and now add my solemn testimony to its truth.

I regret that more is called for, and that I am compelled to give my opinion also, which is, from the best of my belief, that Mr. S WHITNEY died in consequence of the treatment to which he had been subjected previous to the attendance of Dr. BEALES and myself. [Applause, mingled with hisses.]

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, if there be any new facts in connection with this case, now is the proper time to bring them forward. I will just say, however, *in limine*, that nothing but facts will be admitted.

Mr. GREEN—Mr. President, I have some facts to state.

Dr. MOTT—Mr. President, one moment, if Dr. GREEN will allow me.

Dr. GREEN—Certainly.

Dr. MOTT—The letter it is perhaps not necessary to read. I have it here, if the Academy wish to hear it. In addition to that, my son made with some care last night, a preparation with a view to illustrate the localities of this thing, and it will be produced if the Academy thinks it would be benefited or satisfied by seeing it. If not, we will proceed as the Academy sees fit.

A member moved that the letter referred to by Dr. MOTT, be read. The motion was seconded and carried.

Dr. MOTT then read the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

We hereby certify that we have carefully read the statements made by Drs. MOTT and BEALES, relative to the illness and death of the late SAMUEL S. WHITNEY, and, as far as we have respectively seen and are capable of judging, they are perfectly true and faithful; and, furthermore, that we have, none of us, expressed any wish or desire that Dr. GREEN should be called in to see him. We also declare that we have the fullest confidence in Doctors BEALES and MOTT, and believe that they discharged their duty, doing everything that it was possible to have done.

This, he said, was signed by the father of the gentleman, a very aged man, more than four score; his wife, Mrs. WHITNEY, was too feeble and she did not sign it, but it was signed by all the other members of the family, by Mr. FERDINAND SUYDAM, Mr. JOHN DORR, EMELINE DORR and EMELINE WHITNEY PHŒNIX—all the family with the exception of one surviving son.

Dr. BRONSON—Is that all the letter? Without any disrespect, it is not all that was stated to be in it.

PRESIDENT—That is all that is in order now.

Dr. GREEN—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Academy of Medicine: I regret exceedingly that Dr. MOTT should have made that last declaration. The high respect which I have had for that gentleman, and the love which I have felt for him as the oldest member of the surgical profession of New-York, have impelled my feelings from beginning to end in his favor, and I have been determined that I would bring nothing up, so far as I was able, that should have a tendency in any way to injure his feelings, or bring discredit on the course he has pursued. I, therefore, deeply regretted, indeed, to hear him make that last statement, because it has not been and it cannot be substantiated that my treatment was the cause of the death of Mr. WHITNEY. [Applause.] Inasmuch as Dr. MOTT has alluded to private conversation I shall take the liberty of alluding to an interview which I had with him, and which, until this moment, I have withheld because I did not feel that I was at liberty to make statements which were not brought before the public, and which were not made either in the *post mortem* or in the report which was read by Dr. BEALES. But this I will state, that two days before the death of the patient, on Sunday evening, he made me what I considered a kind and friendly visit, and stated that he had heard these rumors or reports, that he knew they would affect my feelings, and that he would do by me as he wished to be done by. He came to me to make these statements and requested of me what I had done in regard to them. He stated to me that it had been emphatically declared to him by the attending physician, as well as by the patient and the friends, that in operating on him I had used a metallic or other tube, which had punctured the wind-pipe, and hence the emphysema. I related to Dr. MOTT, in precisely the same terms as I have stated here, so far as I recollect, the course I pursued in regard to Mr. WHITNEY, and then referred him to Dr. FOY, who was present at the last operation. Dr. MOTT said, if that is so, it is impossible that this injury could have been produced as stated; the sponge probang could never have produced this injury. He furthermore stated that the emphysema, which had been very great and extensive, had almost entirely disappeared, so that his countenance presented almost its natural appearance. These were the very words the Doctor used. I thanked him for his kindness, and walked home with him, talking with him and making inquiries as to what could have been the cause of this emphysema. "But," he said, "how can we account for the occurrence of the emphysema, which has now almost entirely disappeared, and for the impossibility of deglutition, and difficulty of respiration, under which the patient still suffers?"

Œdema of the Glottis was suggested, but the respiration was not such as occurs in this lesion. Neither of us thought of or suggested a pharyngeal abscess. When we parted, he appeared entirely satisfied with my explanation, and declared, as he did repeatedly during the interview, that he would go back and declare to the physician and friends of the patient, the truth, as he now believed it.

In my interview with him in regard to the *post-mortem*, he never declared to me that there was any opening whatever in the pharynx; that was a fact which came to my knowledge subsequently.

I will now, with leave, Mr. President, proceed to lay before the Academy some further facts and statements which I have in my possession, and which have an important bearing upon this subject.

In the first place, Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Academy to the ground upon which I first took my stand; namely, that in the management of Mr. WHITNEY's case, my treatment was based upon the positive presence of tubercular disease of the lungs, complicated with follicular disease of the throat; and that this treatment, adopted in accordance with the present state of medical science, was legitimate and appropriate; and, furthermore, that whatever lesions may have been revealed by the partial *post-mortem*, instituted by the physicians present, none of these could by any possibility have resulted from any operation of mine.

A plain history of this treatment, precisely as it occurred, together with the indications upon which it was founded, was laid before the members, at a former meeting of the Academy.

At the last meeting of the Academy, I exhibited to you, gentlemen, the identical instrument with which the operation was performed, and Dr. FOY, who was present at the meeting, and who stood by the patient and observed the operation, corroborrated my statements, and declared that "the irritation caused by the introduction of the instrument was not greater than he himself had experienced when having his uvula touched with nitrate of silver." It was also shown that although the patient remained some time after the operation clearing his throat, and expectorating, yet not a particle of blood was seen in the sputa. And yet Dr. BEALES comes forward, and in this open Academy declares that the evidence is irresistible that by this "unfortunate operation on the 14th of December, the pharynx was accidentally lacerated by the probang, and that this was evidently the immediate cause of the death of the patient." Sir, I deny this unfounded accusation, and I shall now proceed to show by facts that the occurrence of such an accident is simply impossible.

Before the last meeting of this Academy, Dr. D. S. CONANT, Professor of Surgery in the University of Vermont, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College, one whose ability as an anatomist and pathologist none will dispute, made some important experiments on the cadaver which afford undeniable proof—if proof were still necessary—that the accident to which Dr. BEALES refers could not by any possibility have occurred. In answer to an inquiry made on this subject

STATEMENT OF PROFESSOR D. S. CONANT.

Dr. CONANT writes: "I have very recently made several experiments in regard to the sponge-armed-probang; the unarmed probang, and the ordinary tube, for operations within the air passages. And thus far, I have found no one of the above named instruments *strong enough to be pushed through the trachea with all the force that could be brought to bear upon such an instrument.* I subsequently made a small opening in the trachea about the size of the whalebone, and then attempted to force the sponge-armed instrument through the same opening by lacerating the borders of the punctured membrane. Here I found that the instrument was not strong enough to produce the slightest perceptible laceration. Indeed, I believe the sponge would be torn from the staff before the membrane would give way. I then tried the tube, and also failed to produce the slightest effect upon the trachea. On dissecting down on the bronchial tubes, I found that I 'could at pleasure direct the tube into either the right or left bronchus.' It is proper to state, that while trying to perforate the trachea, I had a strong ligature applied to the organ at the point just opposite the upper end of the sternum.

After trying the above experiments, I turned my attention to the *pharynx, and found the sponge-armed probang incapable of producing the slightest abrasion of the mucous membrane.*

I experienced much difficulty in using any great force on the anterior wall of the pharynx, as there is no point upon which the instrument could be made to catch, without going into the larynx. But upon the sides and posterior wall of the pharynx, *I used all the force the instrument would bear, without at all breaking the mucous membrane.*

My experiments were made upon the female, as well as the male, trachea and pharynx; and I am fully satisfied *that it is absolutely impossible to perforate either the trachea, or the mucous membrane of the pharynx or larynx*, with the ordinary sponge-armed probang, or the tracheal tube. Yours, very truly, D. S. CONANT.

All this was well known before, Mr. President, that under the circumstances, such a lesion, as it is stated in the *post mortem*, was found in the pharynx, could not have been caused by my instrument. You, as a surgeon, know, Sir, and every anatomist and surgeon in this room are aware, that neither the lining membrane of the larynx or pharynx could have been thus ruptured. No, Sir, the Almighty Artist, in His wisdom, never lined those important *life tubes* with tissue paper to be easily and fatally torn.

I have one other fact to answer to the charge made by Dr. BEALES, that a "slough or eschar was formed at the apex of the lung, involving the pleura, by the injection of a solution of nitrate of silver." Without referring to the anatomical impossibility of the fluid reaching this portion of the lung, or commenting on the incongruity between the statement made in the *post mortem*, that this cavity was "just at the root, or at the commencement of the bronchial ramification," and the assertion made by Dr. BEALES, before this Academy, that it was "a scooping out of the actual apex, or superficies of the lung," (two positions nearly six inches apart,)—without, I say, stopping to comment upon these incongruities, I shall only state one fact, furnished by Dr. BEALES himself. It is this, that on the 12th of December, six days after this injection into the bronchi was made, the patient drove over to Long Island, and spent the day in riding about, dined with friends, and returned to the City at night, feeling and appearing better, as the Doctor himself affirmed, than he had for several weeks before! And all this when, according to the Doctor's "opinion," acute inflammation and sloughing of the lung was going on, from the effects of this injection!

Mr. President, Dr. BEALES confesses in one breath that he is "ignorant of the effects of nitrate of silver on the substance of the lungs," and in the very next "he does not hesitate to express his conviction that it is at *all times* attended with extreme peril and risk of the patient's life." Why, Sir, has he not known of its "effects" in disease? If he would not regard the experience and published observations of *Americans* on its use and effects, why has he not attended to the many favorable publications on this subject from distinguished physicians of his own country?

Many important works have been published recently in Europe on the topical treatment of disease, or in which this method is discussed. Among these is the excellent work on Consumption by Dr. COTTON, of London, also Dr. JOHN HASTINGS' work on "Diseases of the Larynx and Trachea, and their Treatment by the Local Applications of Caustics."

The work of Dr. SCOTT ALLISON, of London, on the *Medication of the Larynx and Trachea*; of Professor WATSON, of the University of Glasgow, on *Topical Médication*; and that of Professor I. HUGHES BENNETT, of Edinburgh, on *Tuberculosis*, and on the *Local Medication of the Larynx and Trachea*—these, or many of these must be known to the members of the Academy. I will claim your indulgence for a few minutes, while I allude briefly to the opinion of two or three of these authors. Dr. COTTON, one of the physicians of Brompton Hospital, "in speaking of topical medication in chronic laryngitis and laryngeal phthisis, admits his previous unbelief in, and changed views with regard to the practicability or propriety of topical medication of the respiratory passages." "I should here remark," he observes, "that my own views upon this subject differ from those I formerly held, and have even expressed; and that I owe this change to the labor of Dr. HORACE GREEN, of New-York, who has convinced myself and others not only of the possibility, but of the *safety and usefulness of the practice*."

"For some months past," says he, "I have employed this treatment extensively in cases of chronic laryngitis, whether idiopathic or tubercular, and very frequently with marked success."

"At the commencement of the laryngeal symptoms, a solution of the crystals of the nitrate of silver, varying in strength from ten grains to half a drachm to the ounce of distilled water, passed by means of the instrument recommended by Dr. GREEN into the opening of the larynx, is often productive of great relief. I have known the voice regained, the irritable cough removed, and the tenderness and difficulty of swallowing dissipated entirely by it; indeed, I think we might almost speak of its *curative* effects—so far, at least, as the larynx is concerned, in some very early cases." (Op. Citat. pp. 236, 237.)

In Prof. BENNETT's work on Consumption, he expresses a decided opinion in favor of the topical use of nitrate of silver in the treatment of tuberculosis:

"In all cases of tubercular deposit," he says, "there occurs in the immediate vicinity of the exudation more or less of an inflammatory action, in which all the adjacent structures are involved. The bronchial membrane and the pulmonary parenchyma became at once congested, and subsequently inflamed. The terminal extremities of the bronchi," says Prof. BENNETT, "are among the first structures affected; and as the tuberculosis proceeds, all the appearances characteristic of chronic bronchitis are produced, and are constantly going on in the progress of the case. Consequently," he observes, "the great problem to be worked out in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is, that while, on the one hand, it is a disease of diminished nutrition and weakness, and consequently requires a general invigorating and supporting system of treatment, on the other, it is accompanied by local excitement, which demands an antiphlogistic and lowering practice." [Op. Citat. p. 68.)

It is to meet this last indication, to subdue the local inflammatory action in the immediate vicinity of the exudation—an action which, if continued, will not only effectually prevent the disintegration and absorption of the tubercular mass already formed, but which will tend to augment the mass—that applications of the nitrate of silver solution to the congested and inflamed membrane, are advised in early as well as in advanced tuberculosis.

"In the treatment of acute laryngitis," says Dr. HASTINGS, "the topical application of a solution of the nitrate of silver may sometimes be employed with great advantage; indeed, unaided, it will not unfrequently remove the disease."

"But it is in the chronic form of laryngitis," Dr. HASTINGS continues, "that this treatment is remarkably useful. Many such cases improve rapidly under local treatment applied to the larynx and trachea, which, if neglected for months, or it may be for years, not unfrequently lead to permanent changes."

In this connection, Dr. HASTINGS relates some most interesting cases of chronic laryngitis, attended with hoarseness, cough, emaciation, "expectoration streaked with blood," difficulty of breathing, night sweats, and most of the ordinary symptoms of phthisis—all of which, he says, were promptly and permanently relieved by a solution of nitrate of silver, of the ordinary strength, applied to the larynx and trachea. With regard to the treatment of *tubercular laryngitis*, Dr. HASTINGS remarks, "I know of no means so capable of arresting and removing it, as sponging the windpipe with a solution of nitrate of silver. [Op. Citat. pp. 79, 80, 81.]

Professor WATSON, of the University of Glasgow, says in his work on *Topical Medication*: "In the treatment of chronic disease of the laryngeal mucous membrane, I place my chief reliance on topical applications to the parts affected." And in the employment of local treatment in tuberculosis, he has recorded several most instructive cases, in which the larynx was advantageously treated by topical means, in both incipient and advanced pulmonary phthisis.

In combination with, or to be followed by, appropriate general remedies, Dr. WATSON urges the importance of the use of applications of nitrate of silver to the larynx, in all those incipient cases of phthisis in which the cough is caused by actual laryngitis, by the irritation produced by the passage of bloody sputum, or by secondary nervous irritation of the larynx." "In treating the larynx, with a view of diminishing the cough, the physician is not to be looked upon as irrational, but, on the contrary, as aiming his remedial measures at the very source of much of the distress of the patient and of the fatal progress of the disease." [Op. Citat. pp 85, 108.]

No unprejudiced person can read the testimony embodied in the cases reported by Dr. WATSON, without having the conviction forced upon him that in many of these instances of early tuberculosis, an arrestment of the pulmonary disease was brought about by the measures adopted. "Undoubtedly," he remarks, "the tendency to tubercular disease still remains in the constitution, though its local manifestation had ceased to exist," "Formerly there was positive evidence of an actual consumption; now, there is no such evidence, but, on the contrary, all the signs and symptoms of perfect health"

Dr. SCOTT ALISON, in his work on the *Medication of the Larynx and Trachea*, says: "I had so frequently found, in the treatment of local disease and local complications, that many remedies were far more efficacious when applied immediately to the part affected, or to its vicinity, than at a distance, that I was glad to learn that a sponge, loaded with a solution of the nitrate of silver, and affixed to a probang, could, not only without injury, but with manifest advantage, be passed through the glottis and the larynx, down into the trachea." [*Op. Citat.*, p. 23.] "In chronic inflammations of the larynx, and of the upper portion of the trachea, the solution of the nitrate of silver," he observes, "has, in my hands, as in others, been very useful in bringing the disease to a conclusion; and, where that has not been accomplished by reason of its dependence upon incurable disease of the lungs, it has almost invariably afforded very considerable relief, by rendering the cough less violent and frequent, and removing much of the tickling and uneasy sensations at the upper portion of the larynx."

Dr. ALISON is decidedly in favor of the employment of the nitrate of silver in the treatment of that cough and irritation of the glottis, which are dependent upon the presence of tubercles in the lungs. "Much comfort and benefit," he says, "have been derived from its uses, both when the tubercles have been crude, and when they have become softened. The presence of undoubted cavities in the lungs, the breaking down of tubercles, and the expulsion of their *débris*, have not prevented this application from being decidedly useful." (Op. citat., p. 8.)

Prof. ROBERT B. TODD, Physician to King's College, Hospital, London, who has had much experience in the treatment of laryngeal, bronchial, and pulmonary diseases, by topical medication, has embodied in his "Clinical Lectures," recently published in the London *Medical Times and Gazette*, some of his views, and recorded his experience in relation to this subject. In the treatment of these affections, he employs and recommends the local application of a solution of nitrate of silver, (half a drachm to the ounce of water,) by means of a probang thrust behind the epiglottis down to the glottis, on the plan of Dr. HORACE GREEN, of New-York.

"I could tell," says Dr. TODD, "of numerous instances of coughs of the most troublesome kind, and of long duration, that had resisted all the ordinary cough medicines, and which had yielded to three or four applications of the nitrate of silver." (London *Medical Times and Gazette*, No. 139, p. 207.)

And finally, Prof. BENNETT closes his valuable work on the pathology and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by the following practical conclusions:

"1. That not unfrequently diseases, entirely seated in the pharynx or larynx, are mistaken for pulmonary tuberculosis.

2. That even when tuberculosis exists, many of the urgent symptoms are not so much owing to disease in the lung as to the pharyngeal and laryngeal complications.

3. That a local treatment may not only remove or alleviate these complications, but that in conjunction with general remedies, it tends in a marked manner to induce arrestment of the pulmonary disease."—(Op. citat. p. 142)

But, Mr. President, this is not a tithe of the facts and observations, in favor of topical medication, that might be gathered from the profession elsewhere, in this country, and in Europe. I have spoken before the Academy of its employment in France, altogether more extensively than in this country, and of the efforts of such men as VELPEAU, PRIORY, DE PAUL and others of the Imperial Academy, to find some member of the profession in France, for whom they might justly claim the honor of priority in this matter! But, failing in this, they have, as many of you know, in the words of M. TROUSSEAU before the Paris Academy, generously awarded this honor to a member of your own body. But *how*, Mr. President, has that award been received by this Academy, and what consideration has Topical Medication met at its hands? Its advocate, stigmatized year after year for adopting a treatment, and claiming to perform operations whose practicability and great usefulness (although here denied) are now admitted among the scientific of the profession in every country in Europe, now stands accused by one of your body of employing a treatment—this same treatment—which he, Dr. BEALES, does not hesitate to declare "is at all times attended with extreme peril and risk of the patient's life." And, more than this, Sir, he has accused me openly in this Academy of having been by this treatment "the immediate cause of the death of his patient." Sir, I deny this—utterly and absolutely deny it; and I here arraign before this tribunal, and that of the professional world, its author, for having uttered against a Fellow of this Academy a *calumnious* charge—one which he has not, and which he cannot, substantiate.

I have no desire to recriminate; I only seek for truth, and demand justice at your hands. But this I will say, in the words of the immortal HUFELAND: "Would to God that the minds of all my medical brethren could be as forcibly penetrated with the truism as I am, that he who degrades a fellow practitioner degrades himself and his Art." [Loud applause.] Sir, I will not recriminate; for if my cause, if the practice which I advocate, cannot be sustained in truth and in science, without sophistry or misrepresentation, then let it perish, and its author be forgotten! [Applause.]

In the course of his allusions to the mode in which his system of topical medication had been received by the Academy of Medicine, Dr. GREEN was interrupted by Dr. WATSON, the President, who declared that the Academy had never passed any censure on the treatment.

Dr. BRONSON rose to a point of order. He suggested that if the President was going to address the Academy, it was usually deemed parliamentary that, in such cases, somebody else should occupy the Chair.

The President said he was not discussing the point. He was merely explaining the facts to Dr. GREEN.

Dr. BEALES—Mr. President, would it be in order for me to make a few remarks?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, Sir.

Dr. BEALES—I only regret that I have not come, as my predecessors have done, with something written, because, as it has been justly stated, verbal statements may be misunderstood. Having stated the simple facts of the case at the last meeting of the Academy, and given frankly my opinions in respect to it, I did not expect to be called upon to speak again to-night; but, in consequence of the remarks of Dr. GREEN, I feel it due to myself, to my colleague in the case, and to the Fellows of this Academy, to answer some of his strictures. My remarks were made offhand, and, therefore, I beg you to excuse me if all my words are not exactly what they were meant to be I am ready to explain them at any time. First, in regard to this tuberculosis. I wish to state, first of all, that there was not the slightest physical sign of tuberculosis about that patient. The cavity that was found at the apex of the lung had not, in my opinion, the slightest sign of tuberculosis. It has been said there was a sloughing in the cavity. We did not pretend to find the sloughing, neither did I say that we had found it. As I said the other night, this was rather incorrectly described in calling it a cavity. It was not a cavity. It was, as I said before, scooped out at the apex of the lung. It contained no kind of fluid whatever, no lymph, no portion of false membrane. Dr. GREEN read the other night from ROKITANSKY a description of a tubercular cavity. I have since then looked over his description and there was not the slightest appearance about that cavity of tuberculosis as he describes it, nor as described by ANDRAL, or LOUIS, or FORBES, or any of the writers who have described tubercular cavities. But I will go beyond that. Every one of these great writers, every man who has written on tuberculosis, states that it is a very rare and exceptional case that a single cavity is found by itself in the lung without any other signs of tubercle in other portions of the lung. There was no other sign of tubercle. The hepatization was the hepatization of pneumonia. The right lung was perfectly healthy. What does LOUIS say? It is so rare that there are not tubercles in both lungs, that in all his experience he has only seen five cases where a single tubercle was found in the left lung, and two where it was found in the right. Every one speaks of the accompanying local diseases that always exist with tubercular phthisis. Dr. GREEN has read the opinions of different eminent men, but these all speak of applications to the larynx and trachea. I stated that I would not say that that disease at the apex of the lung was produced by nitrate of silver, because I confessed my ignorance, and that I did not know the effect of nitrate of silver on the lung. The Doctor has accused me of being ignorant of this matter, though I can confidently say that I have read every single volume he has quoted. He has not mentioned one single application to the lung. It has been all application to the trachea and to the glottis. I am aware that he has applied it a number of times to the lung; I am aware that it has been applied sometimes in Paris, but we do not yet know the results.

There is one point he alluded to very closely; I think he saw his own danger. I think he said that this application of nitrate of silver could not have caused the cavity in the apex of the lung, because the nitrate could not have reached there. Now, Sir, he diagnosed a cavity in the apex of the lung. If it could not get to the apex of the lung, why did he perform this operation?

Dr. GREEN—I have already said that applications to the openings of the air passages are very useful in diseases of the lungs.

Dr. BEALES—But with reference to the glottis itself, Dr. GREEN applied nitrate of silver repeatedly without there being any disease at all. Dr. BEALES proceeded to state the facts as derived from his patient, Mr. WHITNEY, in respect to his treatment by Dr. GREEN. He corrected a statement made by Dr. MOTT, to the effect that Mr. WHITNEY had informed him that a tube had been used by Dr. GREEN on his last visit to him, and said that from what Mr. WHITNEY had said to him of the instrument employed on the last occasion, he understood it to be a probang. The patient, he continued, had repeatedly declared that he had been killed by Dr. GREEN, and that, within twenty-four hours of his death, he said to his sister, "I am a dying man, and it is a hard thing for a man to be murdered in this manner." This he mentioned for the purpose of showing the feeling of the patient. He would say that if Dr. GREEN had performed this operation 100,000 times or 1,000,000 times, and had done no injury by it, it was no proof of his not having done an injury in the case now in question. No one had accused him (Dr. GREEN) of doing any intentional injury. If he (Dr. B.) wished, he could bring forward evidence to show that he had done everything in his power to prevent this matter from being brought forward; therefore Dr. GREEN's eloquent peroration did not fall upon his (Dr. B.'s) shoulders. Dr. B. repeated the substance of the statement submitted by him at the previous meeting of the Academy, as to the declarations of the patient in regard to the seat of the disease, and as to his (Dr. B.'s theory of the manner in which this cavity was produced.

Dr. GREEN replied—Dr. BEALES had stated, he said, that he (Dr. G.) located the cavity in his diagnosis, at the apex of the lung. But his location was below the clavicle, some distance below the actual apex of the lung. As regards the operation for tuberculosis by injection, he had at the previous meeting quoted Professor BENNETT, of Edinburgh, and others, especially in France, who had successfully used this method of treatment in tubercular and other diseases of the lungs and air passages. He did not refer to these at this time because he had already submitted them fully. In Dr. BEALES' statement Dr. MOTT had been represented as saying to the family that they had found nothing in the *post-mortem* examination but what might have occurred within a week. Suppose this was so—how could the injection, which was made fifteen days before, have led to these pathological changes? Dr. GREEN referred to numerous cases of croup, &c., reported in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* of a late date, as having been cured by injections into the larynx and trachea. This was being done constantly in France and in our own country, and we had never heard of a single instance where any injury had been produced in the lungs by throwing injections into the trachea. He would say, then, if nothing had been shown by this *post mortem* but what might have taken place within a week, was it possible that that patient could have performed all the acts he did and lived as well and have been as hearty as he was during all this intermediate time, until he came to have the application of the sponge probang, though inflammation and ulceration of the lung were all the while progressing? There were erosions and ulcerations on the epiglottis and larynx, and he (Dr. G.) would be ashamed of his treatment, if, after having had a patient under his care for two months, he should not have effected some change, and that this was so is proved by the declaration of these gentlemen themselves, who say that they found the larynx and trachea perfectly healthy. [Laughter and applause.]

A member rose, and moved that the subject be referred to the section on the theory and practice of medicine.

Dr. MOTT, however, rose and said: Dr. GREEN observed that when he was at my house after the death of Mr. WHITNEY, to get information from me relative to the *post-mortem*, that I did not mention this cavity in the anterior and left lateral part of the pharynx. If I did not it is a matter of surprise.

Dr. GREEN—You spoke of the abscess, but not of the opening into it.

Dr. MOTT—Perhaps I should have been a little more nice and correct. If I had known that all this hoity-toity was to arise in that unfortunate case, doubtless I would. Now, there is no impropriety in the elucidation of it that I gave in the short paper which I read to you, which is, that it was more of a cavity than an abscess. At the lower part of it, just at the commencement of the œsophagus, it contained a little pus, but literally it was a cavity. What made that cavity, deponent saith not, because it is impossible for me to say. As I have stated in the paper read to you, that cavity was filled—all but filled—if you will excuse it, with a little pus. No more than nature throws out as necessary to carry off this extensive slough or old cellular tissue. It was, in truth, an empty cavity, with the exception of a little pus at the commencement of the œsophagus, and it was filled with dead and destroyed filamentous tissue. I defy any man, living or dead, ever to have reached an abscess situated there, upon any principle of sound surgery. Dr. MOTT then reiterated his reasons why this abscess was undiscoverable, and could not be opened.

Dr. GREEN said he did not state that Dr. MOTT had not described the abscess to him, but he mentioned no opening, and it seemed to him that if an opening had existed large enough to admit two fingers, it ought to have been mentioned. It was said that when the opening was made the pus burst out. Now, he (Dr. G.) could not reconcile these two statements. Dr. MOTT said there was no discrepancy in these statements. When the incision was carried along, and as the cut was made, a little matter made its appearance.

The discussion relative to the character of the abscess and the cause of the emphysema was continued at some length, but without eliciting facts not already stated.

Dr. ANDERSON rose and moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed.

Before the question was put,

Dr. WATSON, the President, left the Chair, and claimed the privilege of making a few remarks. He had listened, he said, with a great deal of interest to the report of this case, and he did not wish now to make a speech on the subject. He merely wanted to say that he believed most of the statements that had been made by the gentlemen who had discussed this case were capable of being reconciled; and he believed that a thorough, and careful, and candid statement by those men brought together in conjunction, would put the case before the Academy, and before the profession, in such a light as would make it thoroughly understood. As it stood now, the case was not thoroughly stated, though he said so with all due respect to the gentlemen concerned. Mr. WHITNEY was a man between 40 and 50 years of age. (Dr. BEALES—"54.") There had not been a word said here of his modes of life up to the time of this occurrence, so far as it might illustrate his case. He had been ill a year, it was shown, during which time he was under medical care, and not one word had been uttered in regard to his condition during that year. Now, they could understand very well that a thorough explanation of this man's habits and condition, during this period, might add much to the facts they had now before them. His own opinion was, that a full and correct statement of the case had not been made on either side, and, with this expression, and without giving his views at length, he would put the question.

The President resumed the Chair, put the question on the motion for an indefinite postponement, and declared it lost.

The motion to refer to the section on the theory and practice of medicine was renewed.

An amendment was offered to refer it to a Committee of Seven, of which DRS. GREEN, MOTT and BEALES should be members.

Dr. GREEN said that what he had wished for from the commencement was that this Academy should have all the facts before them, and that the entire body should decide the question for themselves. If it were to be referred, he preferred that it should go before one of the sections, rather than to a Committee. He had stated all the facts he had in regard to the previous condition of the patient, though it was true there were certain others which he could have given, but was deterred by considerations for the patient and for his family.

Dr. SAYRE asked if the specimen of the part of the larynx injured could be seen?

Dr. MOTT said it could not be found.

Dr. SAYRE then offered an amendment to the amendment already offered.

The President declared that an amendment to an amendment could not be received.

Dr. SAYRE then offered his amendment as a substitute.

That the President also refused to receive.

Dr. SAYRE then moved to strike out of the previous amendment, all after the word "Resolved" and insert the following:

Whereas, As charges have been brought against Dr. GREEN, a Fellow of this Academy, which have not been substantiated by the *post mortem*, or any evidence brought before this body; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body Dr. GREEN should be exonerated from any censure or charge of malpractice in the case of Mr. WHITNEY, and that the subject be dismissed.

Dr. MCNULTY moved an indefinite postponement.

Dr. SAYRE declared that, as one of the members of the Academy had been arraigned for one of the greatest crimes with which a man could be charged, he did not think the Academy would be guilty of acting so much like cowards as to lay such a charge on the table or carry a motion to indefinitely postpone it.

[Loud cries of "Question."]

Dr. WATSON, the President, decided, in reply to a question, that the discussion must be confined to the question now before the house.

Dr. GARDNER—Let us decide the question whether people can be killed by a probang.

Dr. BEALES—We do not bring into question whether the probang or the topical application of nitrate of silver be objectionable. I have never said any such thing. I use it myself; but the question is as to the application of it to the lungs.

Dr. MOTT denied that he had charged Dr. GREEN with killing Mr. WHITNEY. As for the topical application of nitrate of silver, so far as the larynx and trachea were concerned, there was not, he supposed, one man in fifty in the City who were not in favor of it, and there was no doubt that whatever was done by Dr. GREEN in the case under consideration had been done by accident. Dr. SAYRES' resolution would imply that they had censured Dr. GREEN. But the object that the Academy had in view was simply to investigate the case. He denied that they had made any charge.

Dr. SAYRE spoke to his resolution, deprecating the notion of the Academy having resort to any subterfuge to shirk a positive expression of opinion on the question. He reviewed the history of the case, and argued that whatever opening there was could not have been made by any instrument before death, but was the result of the *post-mortem* examination. Everybody knew, he said, how difficult it was to remove hollow organs after death without lacerating their walls. This must be the case, he contended, because if there had been a lacerated opening there it could not have retained its contents, nor would there have been any remarkable projection of the thyroid body in consequence of this abscess. From the horizontal position of the patient the contents of the abscess, on a common principle of philosophy, would have escaped as naturally as the fluid would escape from a bladder with a hole in the side of it. Dr. SAYRE continued to argue the case on the ground that Dr. GREEN had no participation in producing the lesions to which Mr. WHITNEY's death was attributed. When he had concluded, a member rose and renewed the motion for an adjournment.

Dr. SAYRE hoped the Academy would not so far degrade itself. On the statement of Dr. MOTT, Dr. SAYRE proposed to strike out of his resolution the word "charge."

Dr. REESE then took the floor, and in the course of an able and somewhat lengthened address, discussed the ethics that should govern professional intercourse. In summing up the relative positions of the parties to the controversy, in regard to which he assumed to act as pacificator, he declared that he considered that of Drs. MOTT and BEALES to be by far the least enviable. He conceived that the declaration of Mr. WHITNEY, that he had been killed by Dr. GREEN, was unworthy of the attention of the Academy, and deserved utter contempt—[Applause]—and the reiteration of that declaration before the Academy was worthy of equal contempt. [Renewed applause.]

After addresses by the President, Dr. FRANCIS, and others, during which countless motions and amendments were offered amid increased excitement,

Dr. A. K. GARDNER submitted the following preamble and resolution, by way of compromise, which seemed to be regarded as introduced with a view to save the accusers as well as him whom they accused:

Whereas, Various statements by the public Press and otherwise, have reflected on the reputation of Dr. GREEN, and of Drs. MOTT and BEALES, as having conduced by their treatment to the death of Mr. WHITNEY, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Academy of Medicine, after a full examination of the reports of the case and the *post mortem* examination, do consider that his death was in no wise the consequence of improper treatment, but was the unavoidable result of a complication of diseases.

This amendment was accepted by Dr. SAYRE, put to the house, and passed by a vote of nearly nine-tenths of all the members—which, on motion of Dr. FRANCIS, was made unanimous.

The Academy then adjourned, it being well nigh to midnight.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Report of the Select Committee of the State Senate on the Health of New-York.

An Interesting and Instructive Document.

The Select Committee appointed under the amended resolution of the Senate, of the 3d of April, 1858, ask leave to submit the following report and bill:

The Committee entered upon the duty confided to them with a full knowledge of the labor it imposed, and the consequences which would attach to any action they might deem advisable to recommend to the Legislature.

As the result to be attained must necessarily affect the general welfare of a large community, irrespective of individual interests, the Committee determined to make their investigation as free and broad as possible. It was, therefore, not deemed expedient to issue subpœnas, or to administer oaths to the persons called upon to make statements or to give testimony. Printed notices were issued to all who were supposed to possess information which could be useful to the Committee, and the time and place for holding their sittings were made known through the public prints, to the end that all parties feeling an interest in the subject under examination might voluntarily appear and freely submit their views.

To secure an accurately detailed account of their proceedings, the Committee, at their first session appointed a Secretary to act as Clerk, a Sergeant-at-Arms, and a Phonographer.

The public sessions of the Committee were held in the room at the City Hall appropriated to the Library of the Corporation, and acknowledgments are due to the municipal authorities for the gratuitous use of commodious and convenient accommodations.

Of the large number of persons invited to give information either orally or in writing, 28 responded; of whom 20 are members of the medical profession, comprising some of our most eminent and respected physicians and surgeons in active practive and of large experience. It was not the purpose of the Committee in the course of their examination to impeach the conduct of any functionary of the City Government; their object was to deal with systems and the operations under them, in the hope that existing errors might be discovered and corrected, and imperfections removed. Portions of the testimony, however, pointed so directly to the City Inspector's department, that the Committee felt it incumbent on them to allow the fullest range to Mr. MORTON, the incumbent of that office, in the explanations and statements submitted by him. The testimony on this branch of the subject is very full, and will convey to the Legislature all that can be said for and against the existing organization and management of that department of the City Government.

At an early day after the commencement of the investigation, the Committee invited a conference with the experienced Chief Magistrate of the City, and frequent interviews were had with that officer on the various questions before them. The recorded testimony was placed in the hands of Mayor TIEMANN for examination, and the Committee have the satisfaction of believing that the views expressed in this report are in accordance with those entertained by him.

To give proper form and method to the information sought to be elicited from competent witnesses, the questions were propounded under three general heads:

First—As to the alleged fact that the City of New-York in proportion to its population has a larger ratio of mortality than other large cities in this country and in Europe.

Second—If the alleged fact be established, to what general causes is the excess of mortality to be ascribed? And,

Third—What remedies can be suggested for the removal of so great an evil?

There can be no question that under the first head the affirmative is fully established. The testimony is clear and conclusive, verified by statistics that have not been successfully invalidated. Under the second head the causes of excessive mortality are mainly attributed to the overcrowded condition of tenement houses, the want of practical knowledge of the proper mode of constructing such houses, deficiency of light, imperfect ventilation, impurities in domestic economy, unwholesome food, insufficient sewerage and want of cleanliness in streets and at the wharves and piers; and, finally, to a general disregard of sanitary precautions, the imperfect execution of existing ordinances and the total absence of a regularly organized, efficient sanitary Police. Under the third head many valuable suggestions will be found in the testimony, and such as were deemed judicious and feasible are embraced in the recommendations of this report.

Notwithstanding the alarming facts stated in the testimony, and which would almost sanction the idea that the City was universally in an unhealthy condition, yet the Committee have ascertained from reliable evidence that there are several remarkable exceptions to what might be deemed the general rule.

There are localities in the City in which the sanitary condition of the inhabitants is not surpassed by the healthiest portions of any other city. In support of this opinion, the following table is given in the testimony of the City Inspector, to whose general views on this branch of the subject the Committee desire specially to refer. While they substantiate the leading positions assumed in this report, they show conclusively that, under proper management, New-York may become in whole as well as in part one of the healthiest cities in the world:

Ward	Population in 1855.	Deaths in 1856.	Deaths in 1857.
I	13,486	641	614
II	3,259	130	150
III	7,909	178	279
IV	22,895	752	712
V	21,617	894	953
VI	25,562	1,089	855
VII	34,442	1,266	1,229
VIII	34,052	1,838	1,014
IX	39,982	931	969
X	26,378	832	872
XI	52,979	1,536	1,441
XII	17,656	951	1,027
XIII	26,597	1,056	1,182
XIV	24,754	881	1,025
XV	24,046	436	349
XVI	39,823	1,153	1,225
XVII	59,548	1,987	1,998
XVIII	39,415	1,197	1,246
XIX	17,866	901	1,287
XX	47,055	1,695	1,918
XXI	27,914	1,204	1,778
XXII	22,605	910	1,208
Total	629,830	21,658	23,333

These tables, by a careful analysis, exhibit the following comparative ratio of mortality between the most salubrious and the most unhealthy Wards of the City:

Ward.	Population.	Ratio of Mortality '56.	Ratio of Mortality '57
XV	24,046	55.12	69.68
IX	39,982	42.94	41.56
XI	52,979	34.42	36.61
I	13,486	21.04	21.96
VI	25,562	23.47	29.89
XIII	26,597	25.20	22.36

In examining these results, some allowance must be made for fluctuations in the amount of population, but in the main they are believed to be sufficiently reliable as a basis for calculation. The contrast of mortality which they present must arrest public attention. Of those above selected for comparison, in the most unhealthy Ward in the year 1857, one person died in every 21.96; while in the most healthy Ward in that year, only one died in every 69.68. The reasons for this striking contrast will be found fully stated in the testimony.

In determining the ratio of mortality to the population in the various Wards, there is one element affecting it which, if overlooked, would lead to a serious error: this is, that from several of the Wards, and these the most insalubrious, large numbers of persons who are taken sick in their homes are removed to hospitals and infirmaries in other Wards, of which, in case of death, they unduly swell the mortality, while they apparently diminish that of the Wards from which they had been removed. This remark will particularly apply to those which are above enumerated as the most unhealthy, viz., the First, Sixth and Thirteenth. It is but just also to observe that the Wards which suffer most in their reputation for health from this consideration are the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, within which are embraced most of the class of institutions referred to.

In the Ninth, Eleventh and Fifteenth Wards the inhabitants mostly live in comfortable and airy dwellings, there are very few tenement houses, and families are not crowded together as in other less favored districts. The cellars are generally dry and well sewered, and even the domestics occupy comfortable sleeping apartments above ground. In short, the salubrity, and consequent local advantages for private residences of some of the Wards of the City, and especially where the march of improvement is most rapid, are unsurpassed in any city on this continent, and are in perfect accordance with the general healthfulness of our climate, and the meteorological character of that happy portion of the world's surface we inhabit, in which we find the greatest amount of health, the greatest success of industry, and the largest area of constitutional liberty.

What the Committee then desire to accomplish by their recommendations to the Legislature is, that the City of New-York shall be secured in every part alike in the means of preserving the public health; and that the blessings of light and sunshine and pure air shall be equally enjoyed by all its people, under the wise provisions of suitable laws. The fact cannot be controverted that many hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually bestowed by law on voluntary humane Associations for the *cure of disease* in the City of New-York, the existence of which could be entirely prevented by proper sanitary regulations. The excessive mortality which we seek to remedy, unless some effectual action takes place speedily, must continue steadily to increase, and for natural reasons incident to the position of the City, which is limited in accommodation, while the population is constantly enlarging in its numbers.

A seaport open to every breeze from the waters, welcoming ships from every clime, the City of New-York is the key of the greatest inland trade in the world. But its superficial extent is limited. It is, nevertheless, destined to contain millions of inhabitants, and it becomes, therefore, an imperative question for its rulers to determine how and where its people are to find dwellings within its bounds. Its population, under existing regulations, must crowd each other, far more than even at present, where may be found thousands of persons crammed into a single block of tenement houses. How important is it then that due provision should be made in season to guard against the further inroads of disease and death resulting from causes within our control.

The present is the time, while at least one-half of the island remains to be built upon, to accomplish this beneficent work, and to secure beyond doubt or accident the permanent reduction of the mortality which is now so startling. Wise sanitary regulations may, under Providence, change the whole character of the future of New-York, and the legislative bodies which deliberate so earnestly over immaterial issues, should reflect on the serious responsibilities which attach to them, when such a state of things as is presented in this report calls upon them for prompt, wise, and active interposition.

The importance of whatever affects the sanitary condition of a community numbering three-fourths of a million of souls will readily be admitted, and the urgent necessity for such an investigation as the Senate entrusted to this Committee is fully established by the testimony herewith submitted. It is demonstrated beyond all reasonable question that in this great City, whose progress in the material elements of prosperity astonishes not only ourselves, but the world, death is making an alarming inroad upon its population, and that the average yearly mortality is far beyond its due proportion. There are annually cut off from it by disease and death enough human beings to people a city, and enough of human labor to sustain it. Individual resistance to this mortal foe is entirely in vain. Hospitals, institutions of charity and benevolence, Dispensaries and Relief Societies abound in the community, but they exert themselves hopelessly to arrest the evil, since the maladies for which they offer assistance arise from causes over which they have no control.

Great cities are certainly the pride of nations, but they require a paternal control, and all Christian and civilized communities recognize the duty of exercising it. The difficulty has mainly been in devising the mode of using this power judiciously, so as not needlessly to place restraints upon personal freedom. The aid of science must sometimes be invoked to strengthen and direct the hand of government, and to guide legislation in the duty of providing remedies for existing evils. A due regard for the public health of populous and growing cities calls loudly for the practical application of scientific principles, resulting from investigation into the causes of increased mortality, and of the best modes of prevention. Such investigations are constantly in progress, and it is not the part of wisdom to reject the counsels which they offer. It is but recently that public attention has been drawn to the direct effects of light, the true character of the solar ray, and its chemical and healthful action, apart from its sensible heat. So, also, in regard to ventilation, and the introduction and diffusion of heat in dwellings; great progress has been made of late years in reference to these subjects, and the skillful architect of the present day readily avails himself of the knowledge which was denied to his predecessors. A vast debt is due to science for such discoveries. Humanity finds in them practical and reliable agents for good.

But nature is full of remedial resources of its own, if we were ready and disposed to take advantage of them. The chemist, the pharmacectist, and the surgeon would be spared much of their most painful duty if we could be brought to rely more upon wholesome air, direct sunlight and pure water. The City of New-York, thanks to some of its intelligent, energetic and philanthropic citizens, enjoys the advantages of the latter blessing in bountiful profusion. A healthful river flows beneath its streets and avenues, supplying every habitation with sufficient water to allay thirst, to prepare food, and to promote cleanliness. The island on which it stands is laved by two noble rivers, whose tides uplift and cleanse the respective streams. Its sewerage is advancing with rapid stretches from street to street, and the fresh breezes from the ocean temper the coldness and moderate the heat of its climate.

And yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, the mortality of the city is far beyond its proper ratio, and is rapidly increasing. The rate of deaths, as appears from carefully prepared statistics for the last seven years, is greatly in advance of former stated periods. The causes for this excessive mortality are mainly attributable to the rapid and steady increase of the population without a proportionate advance in the scientific application of sanitary precautions and remedies. Among the causes are the imperfect cleaning of the streets; the rapid increase of tenement houses, badly constructed, imperfectly ventilated, insufficiently drained into sewers, and impervious to the light and heat of day.

It will appear from the evidence that the most glaring nuisances are permitted to remain unabated during the hottest months of Summer, embracing large deposits of festering excremental matter in close proximity with the public markets, and that the public health is constantly endangered by the condition and inadequacy of the water closets in the houses of the poor, the filth of gutters, the stagnation of water in vacant lots, and the crowded condition of the dwellings occupied by the laboring classes.

Whatever local regulations exist in regard to these subjects, they are but imperfectly enforced, and it is unquestionably the duty of the State, which is the competent authority, to adopt without delay some change of system which will meet the exigency of the case. The Health Department, at present organized as a branch of the City Inspector's Office, does not accomplish the object for which it was established. The Committee recommend, therefore, that the present organization under that name be abolished. In devising a suitable and efficient substitute they have kept in view what they regard as properly the distinctive features of this branch of the City Government.

First—Whatever relates to the sanitary affairs of the City—the causes, prevention and cure of diseases, in all persons, brought under the public care, and the protection of the community at large from the effects of disease resulting from violation of sanitary laws; and,

Second—All duties which now are, or may hereafter be, devolved on the City Inspector, of a character different from those before stated. The duties under the first branch they propose to confide to a new board, to be called the "Board of Health," with an executive officer under the title of "Superintendent of the Public Health," with a subordinate sanitary officer in each Ward of the City. The Board of Health is to be composed in part of members of the medical profession; the Superintendent and his assistants to be qualified practitioners of medicine, competent to detect disease and to apply the remedies. The duties comprised under the second branch it is proposed to leave in charge of the City Inspector.

A glance at the details of this subject will at once show the propriety of the conclusions to which the Committee have arrived.

The City Inspector's Department now embraces within its functions four several and distinct spheres of duty:

First—It has the care and supervision of the public health, including the inspection and removal of nuisances, the control and prevention of diseases, the registration of births, marriages and deaths; and its chief officer is, moreover, one of the Commissioners of Health, and an official adviser of that body in all matters pertaining to the public health.

Second—It has the charge of the cleaning of the streets of the City, including the employment of laborers, the selection and supervision of dumping grounds, the sale of manure, and other matters pertaining thereto of a financial character, to the extent of from $300,000 to $400,000 annually.

Third—It has the regulation and management of the public markets, eleven in number, and

Fourth—It is charged with the duty of the inspection of weights and measures.

It is plain that the first of these multifarious obligations—the supervision of the Public health, involving the preservation of the people's lives by the discovery and suppression of preventable diseases—is the most important and serious that can engage the attention of the officers of the Department in question. Embracing, as it does, the great subject of public hygiene or sanitary science, in view of the health and lives, not only of the 750,000 persons which constitute the probable present population of New-York City, but also of the future millions by whom the island of Manhattan is destined to be inhabited, making it the chief City of the world, this subject is too grand, too far-reaching, too vital, to be subjected to any diversion, or to be incumbered with any extraneous matter whatever.

The evidence adduced before the Committee has convinced them, as they think it will convince any one who reads it, that preventive medicine, rising rapidly to the perfection of a science, is capable of exerting a vast influence over the welfare, physical and moral, of the human race; and the Committee are also well convinced that for want of the application of the precepts of this science to the local management of the City of New-York, it has suffered incalculably in these respects.

The duties of a Health Department in such a City as New-York, if properly constituted and arranged, would possess a magnitude and importance sufficient to occupy the time and talents of the best educated men to be found in the ranks of the medical profession. None other than such should be entrusted with so delicate and responsible a service. None other *can* perform it with proper efficiency, and when selected they should be relieved of every extraneous duty.

The Public Health Department of such a community should stand alone—it must stand alone—in its responsibilities and labors; and it is a manifest absurdity, wrong in principle as it will always prove injurious in practice, to place in the same hands such an incongruous variety of occupations, all, or nearly all of an onerous character, as we find combined in this one Department as now constituted. It is impossible that duties so incompatible with each other and so extensive, can be efficiently supervised and directed by a single head, for the first one enumerated above requires the study of years so to inform and perfect the mind as to enable it thoroughly and properly to understand and appreciate the multifarious features and bearings of so vast a subject.

Such is the practical experience of many large cities of the world whose condition has been brought to our attention—indeed, we are unable to point to a single exception to the rule. In London, Liverpool, Edinburg, Paris and other European cities, as well as in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and other places in the United States, the Health Departments are so constructed as to be entirely separate and distinct in their functions from all other branches of government, and they are so arranged as to call into the public sanitary service the most eminent talent of that profession which alone takes knowledge of the science of public health.

The wisdom of this arrangement is not only apparent at first sight, but is made evident by its results. The Committee find from documentary and other reliable sources, that "The mortality of London during the last ten years has averaged 1 in 40 of the population. In 1856 it was one in 45. In Philadelphia in the same year it was 1 in 44.05. In Providence, R. I., it was 1 in 55.07 in 1857, and 1 in 50 in 1858. In Boston, 1 in 40.

"In all these cities the best medical talent is employed to protect the public health; while in New-York City, where this idea is practically discarded, the result is exhibited by the following statistics showing the rates of its mortality to the population at each Census period for the last 50 years:

Years.	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths to the Population.
1810	2,073	96,397	1 in 46.49
1815	2,405	100,619	1 in 41.83
1820	3,326	123,706	1 in 37.19
1825	4,774	166,086	1 in 34.78
1830	5,198	202,589	1 in 38.97
1835	6,668	270,089	1 in 40.87
1840	7,868	312,710	1 in 39.74
1845	9,886	371,223	1 in 37.55
1850	15,377	515,394	1 in 33.52
1854	28,568		1 in 22.05
1855	23,042	629,810	1 in 27.33
1856	21,263	——	1 in 28.67
1857	23,196	——	1 in 27.15

The Committee might quote many examples of the influence of sanitary science in advancing the health and saving the lives of the people, and of the destruction of both by its neglect—but a single one will suffice:

"So great was the degradation, filth and pollution of London less than 200 years ago (1665) when its population was no larger than that of New-York at the present time, that besides twenty-eight thousand deaths by ordinary diseases in one year (one in 24 of the population and five thousand more than in New-York last year) there were also lost *sixty-eight thousand lives by the plague*. The proportionate mortality of London *now* is 1 in 45, while that of New-York is nearly as great as that of London two centuries since, being 1 in 27 in the year 1857; whereas 50 years ago it was better than that of London now, viz., 1 in 47½. Thus the condition of these two cities is completely reversed, and we are at no loss for the reason."

The document from which the preceding paragraph is taken (Report to the Board of Supervisors of New-York, March 30, 1858) concludes with the following resolution, which was subsequently adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislature:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board an imperative necessity exists for such improvements in the details of the City Inspector's Department, and in the qualifications of its executive sanitary officers as are dictated by the modern progress of science, and that a legislative enactment to this effect would add greatly to its usefulness and efficiency, and meet with the approval of the great body of our fellow-citizens."

As a further expression of the sentiment of the public authorities of the City of New-York, those who best know its wants in this respect, we quote the following paragraph from the published "Report of the proceedings of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health in relation to the Cholera as it prevailed in New-York in 1849," of which Committee His Excellency E. D. MORGAN, the present Governor of the State, was an active and efficient member, and is among the signers of the report:

"The labors of your Committee during the past appalling season of sickness and death, and the awful scenes of degradation, misery and filth, developed to them by their researches, have brought into full view the fact that *we have no Sanitary Police worthy of the name*; that we are unprotected by that watchful regard over the public health which common sense dictates to be necessary for the security of our lives, the maintenance of the City's reputation, and the preservation of the interests of its inhabitants. Cholera may again assail us before we know it, and it is the dictate of true policy to be prepared in season to meet it; and not cholera alone, but any and every other malady which may be produced or aggravated by local causes. To no other work should the authorities address themselves more earnestly than the *establishment of a thoroughly organized Medical Police, at whose head should be an active and experienced medical man*. The advantages of such a measure would be incalculable."

With these facts before them, your Committee have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the department which has the supervision of the public health in the City of New York should be entirely separate from all others, and unencumbered with irrelevant duties and responsibilities; that it should be placed on a more solid and independent basis than the ordinary divisions of the Government; that as far as legislative enactment can accomplish the object, its head should be a thoroughly competent sanitarian, and the tenure and emoluments of office such as to insure the greatest skill, devotion, and efficiency.

Under such arrangements as these, the Committee are of opinion that the most salutary results would follow; that the estimate which has been made of $13,000,000 as the cost of *avoidable* sickness and death, and the unnecessary loss of *five thousand lives* per annum might be prevented, with an effect upon the happiness and morals of the people which can neither be reckoned in figures nor expressed in words.

The next important consideration relates to the construction of houses intended for the dwellings of the industrial classes, and the necessity for securing as far as practicable the following results:

A direct communication with every inhabited room, with a chimney connected with each by means of fireplaces or ventilating wheels; windows directly admitting the light and heat of the sun; laundry utensils and water closets connected with pipes draining into the sewers; cellars admitting light and being free from dampness, economical ranges or stoves for cooking, and as far as practicable a flat set apart for each family distinct and separate from others, and a given space to be appropriated to each inhabitant.

It is believed that the prevalence of these features in the class of houses mentioned would be found as beneficial to the landlords as to the tenants, for experience has shown that in consequence of the present defective arrangements in all these particulars, in most of these houses in the City of New-York, the tenants, or a large portion of them, are so constantly in ill-health as to be unable to perform the labor they are qualified for and willing to undertake. Disabled as they are by disease, produced by a poisonous atmosphere, the want of light and air, and the too frequent contact with filth, their reduced earnings are absorbed by medical expenses, the landlord loses his rent, and too often the Almshouse and Potter's Field become their last homes. The Committee trust that these considerations, addressed even to the cupidity of speculators in dwellings for the poor, will not be overlooked, for it is clear that a large portion of the pauperism as well as the mortality of the City must be attributed to the wretched manner in which its poor are lodged. The crowded apartments, the want of light and air, the identity of the kitchen and the sleeping room, the damp and dark cellars, all unite in depriving such a residence of all the elements of domestic comfort or happiness; and when to them is superadded the inroads of pestilential disease, it can scarcely occasion surprise that the moral character of the tenants gives way under the pressure of want and misery; or that some yield to intemperance and others to crime; or that the children of parents thus situated are driven to the streets for an ill gotten livelihood.

It is maintained, however, by some practical observers, that no sanitary regulations will have effect with a large class of poor tenants, and that in the City of New-York there are benevolent societies which furnish constant relief to the dependents upon the consideration mainly that they will keep their apartments and their persons in a cleanly condition, while it is well known that even this requisition is carried out with the greatest difficulty. Yet, notwithstanding these views, the community have the undoubted right of self-protection against diseases superinduced by unhealthiness, for it is undeniable that an impure atmosphere and a local malaria convey their mischief on the wings of the wind. It is due, therefore, to every consideration of public health and the general welfare, that the dwelling-houses erected for the poor shall not increase and disseminate the evils attending the condition in life of that unfortunate class of our people who occupy them.

The startling facts elicited on this latter subject in the course of the examination are not new to those who have heretofore given it their attention, nor have they been withheld from the notice of the public authorities. In addition to the extracts already given from public documents on the first branch of the question under discussion, the Committee deem it advisable to extract the following passages from a report made to the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," in the year 1853, and which forcibly illustrate and sustain their views in regard to the class of buildings known as tenement houses:

"The subject, though specially referring to the laboring classes, deeply concerns our citizens generally. For, aside from the sympathy which the sufferings of our fellow-citizens and neighbors should excite, all, whatever may be their social position, have a personal interest in the sanitary condition and morals of the community in which they live. By providing the laboring classes with better tenements, improved ventilation, and healthy and cleanly arrangements in respect to yards, sinks and sewerage, they will certainly suffer less from sickness and premature mortality, and a vast amount of pauperism, crime and wretchedness be prevented. On the other hand, it is a well-established fact that diseases are not confined to the localities in which they originate, but widely diffuse their poisonous miasms. Hence, though the poor may fall in greater numbers because of their greater proximity to the cause of disease, yet the rich, who inhabit the splendid squares and spacious streets of this metropolis, often become the victims of the same disorders which afflict their poorer brethren. Nor should the momentous fact be overlooked, that the same causes which occasion a great amount of physical suffering to the laborer, and a high rate of mortality, at the same time impair his ability for self-support, increase taxation, and present almost insuperable obstacles to his social elevation and moral and religious improvement. It would appear, therefore, that to place within the reach of the humblest in the community the elevating influences of healthy and attractive homes, is an object not only deserving the special attention of our City Government, but which should be regarded as one of the most interesting and useful efforts of benevolence. * * * *

'The resident poor in the First Ward have doubled since 1846; and, according to the estimate of the missionary, there are now within its limits of that class needing relief not less than *fifteen thousand persons*. Yet it has not been found that any special provision of tenements has been made for this mass of indigent population.

In the upper Wards there are some habitations for the laboring classes, where their wants and comforts have been regarded, and in which it is possible to maintain the deficiencies of life. Generally, however, they are inferior in size and structure to those already considered crazy old buildings. Crowded rear tenements in filthy yards—dark, damp basements—leaky garrets, shops, out-houses and stables converted into dwellings—though scarcely fit to shelter brutes—are the habitations of thousands of our fellow-beings in this wealthy, Christian City. * * *

But the most objectionable habitations are the cellars, in some instances six feet under ground—which have to be bailed out after every rain storm—and are so damp as to destroy health—so dark as to prevent industry—and so low that ventilation is impossible. Though utterly unavailable for any other use, they are rented at rates which ought to procure comfortable dwellings to persons who have become as debased in character as the condition is degrading in which they live."

The following extract from the annual report of the same society for the year 1857 will show that in the four years which had elapsed since the former report was rendered, the evils referred to had not been removed:

"But in some of the numerous causes of poverty and wretchedness are fairly attributable to the follies or vices of the poor, there are others of a different nature which, from their importance, deserve special consideration. Of this class are:

1. DEFECTIVE DWELLINGS,
2. CELLAR RESIDENCES,
3. INSUFFICIENT SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE,
4. FILTHY STREETS,

and others which cannot be embraced in this work.

The Board being profoundly impressed with the truth that no real or permanent amelioration of the condition of the poor in this City can be effected but with the removal of the above-named evils, they feel called upon to give them greater prominence than they have hitherto received. These evils in the aggregate are very formidable, and of a kind which it is impossible for the poor and laboring classes themselves to remove; and as it will subsequently appear that they seriously impair not only the comfort, health and morals of the poor, but to a greater or less extent the health, morals and general interests of the community, the duty of efforts to effect their removal is too obvious to be disputed. The Board, therefore, offer no apology for introducing them into this report, as they come directly in the line of its chartered objects which are 'to improve the moral and *physical* condition of the poor.'"

From the same report of the Society for the year 1857 the Committee extract the following passage for the purpose of preserving an interesting table which illustrates in an international aspect the subject under discussion. It presents the question, which so deeply affects the welfare and the reputation of the City of New-York, in a point of view that ought to fix the attention of every intelligent citizen. While as a nation we rank first in regard to health among nine of the great nations of the earth, yet as a City our vaunted metropolis stands last in this respect among eight of the populous cities of the world:

"The people of the United States are probably the healthiest in the world. The annual deaths are one and a half per cent. of the population, whilst the average of deaths in this City is above the average of most European cities. The following tabular exhibit of the annual mortality in some of the principal countries and cities of Europe will illustrate and confirm this statement:

The mortality of London is	25	in 1000
The mortality of Berlin is	25	in 1000
The mortality of Turin is	26	in 1000
The mortality of Paris is	28	in 1000
The mortality of Genoa is	31	in 1000
The mortality of Lyons is	33	in 1000
The mortality of Hamburg is	36	in 1000
The mortality of New-York is	36.38	in 1000

The mortality of different countries is:

United States	15	in 1000	Sweden	24	in 1000
England	23	in 1000	Prussia	28	in 1000
Denmark	23	in 1000	Austria	31	in 1000
France	23.05	in 1000	Russia	36	in 1000
Holland	24	in 1000			

If, therefore, the ratio of mortality is any criterion of the condition of the laboring classes, which constitute a large proportion of the population, then our tables of mortality show that there are few cities where the improvement of the physical state of the inhabitants is more needed than in our own. We have no statistics of wretchedness such as have been officially gathered up in some European cities; yet it is not the less certain that New-York suffers as much, if not more, from a disregard of sanitary economy, and what may be termed the science of common life, than, probably, most European cities.

The whole of this question was presented to the Legislature at great length and with marked ability in the report of a Select Committee of the Assembly, (Document 205, March 9, 1857.) The facts and arguments which it contains are well deserving of a careful consideration. The Committee extract the following passages from that report for the purpose of showing to what a magnitude this evil has grown:

"Now in the building heretofore mentioned, there are ninety-six apartments, and they were inhabited, when visited, by *one hundred and forty-six families*, numbering in all *five thousand and seventy-seven persons*. Computing this aggregate of tenantry by the area of space occupied, we find an average of *six* persons to a room of 12 by 10 feet in dimensions. Out of *seventy-six* houses examined in one district, the average number of persons occupying them was *seventy* to a house, or *eight* to a room 12 by 14 feet square. In one block or series of buildings visited *two hundred families*, averaging five persons to a family, were confined without ventilation, proper light, or convenience for obtaining water. In another building examined, *eighty-five* apartments contained *three hundred and ten* persons, and all the rooms were not rented. If such aggregations of human life, amid filth, vermin, disease and destitution, may not be aptly termed 'Laboratories of poison,' there is no fitting term whereby to designate them.

Hundreds of the miserable occupants of these establishments dwell in cellars ever five feet below the street level. In many parts of the City, on sunken lands, and where the sewerage is incomplete, these underground rooms are sometimes submerged by the drainage of heavy rains. In some, this annoyance is constant, and the bricks, or wooden floors, are continually oozing with mouldy damp. Constant rheumatic affections, hip complaints and affections of the bowels are prevalent among the occupants. Instances have been known of the confinement of females on beds raised by a few bricks from the water which flooded the floor beneath Is it surprising that thousands of children die at the earliest period, in such wretched holes and burrowing places?

The quantity of air consumed by the lungs of a human adult in a minute is half a cubic foot. At least a dozen times this amount is required at the same time to promote the system, after performing which function it becomes corrupt, and is emitted in the form of carbonic acid gas—a poison. How long will it require for five or six persons in a room 12 feet square to consume all the vitality of the air within it, supposing that vital air had ever entered such a place? Not more than half an hour! And all the air breathed after that time by the five or six persons while they remained in the room, with doors close and without ventilation, would be what they had previously exhaled; in other words, they would breathe poisoned air over and over again. Apply this computation to a tenant-house containing from two hundred to a thousand persons—with exhalations from sinks, decaying matter and diseased bodies all around him—the whole hemmed in on all sides by high walls of a narrow court, in a sultry Summer's day, and can we wonder if typhus or yellow fevers, cholera or small-pox should visit the "labratory" in search of ammunition?"

The following passage appears as a *note* in the same report, and it is introduced here for the purpose of showing that, in the judgment of a public officer, well qualified by position and experience to ascertain and declare the truth, the evils complained of do exist, involving imminent danger to the public health, and as a consequence that a remedy ought to be provided.

"Mr. G. W. MORTON, the present able and vigilant City Inspector, says, in speaking of this subject: 'It is from the narrow streets, alleyways and courts that the poisonous gases—creations arising from accumulated filth and decaying vegetable and animal matter—are sent forth, and it is in these localities that death reaps his most abundant harvest.' It is in such localities that the cholera originated in this City, and where experience has warned us every epidemic finds its greatest number of victims. In reference to the tenant houses themselves, the City Inspector expresses hopes that the labors of this Investigating Committee and their results 'will present such suggestions as will prove of utility to remedy the defects now existing.'"

The Committee are of opinion that the reforms necessary under this branch of the subject referred to them may be effected by a judiciously framed code of City ordinances, imposing restrictions on the manner of constructing dwelling-houses, providing also for a salutary supervision of the conduct of occupants; and they propose, therefore, to confer on the City Government adequate powers to accomplish those objects.

While the investigations of the Committee have been mainly directed to that class of persons most endangered in health by the crowded condition of cities, they cannot overlook the fact that there are other serious evils of similar character requiring immediate remedy, and to which other classes better situated in life are also constantly exposed. It is the want of ventilation in those public buildings in which assemblages of people constantly convene in the performance of their civil, religious and political duties. The Court rooms of the City are proverbially unhealthy, and many valuable lives have been sacrificed in consequence of the bad air which prevails in them during the transaction of public business. The officers attached to them are equally liable to objection, and even the churches during a crowded service are almost insufferable from the heat and impurity of the internal air. These remarks are also especially applicable to many of the school houses of recent construction in cities, in which, from the neglect of all the known principles of sanitary science, neither good air nor a proper degree of heat can ever be preserved, and as a necessary consequence, the health of the teachers and pupils is constantly endangered, if not permanently injured.

The Committee might go further, and state it as their opinion that many of the finest mansions of modern date, in the most admired avenues of the metropolis, are constructed without regard to scientific ventilation and the proper introduction of light and heat. Thus the subtle poison of decomposed and unwholesome air is continually doing its work in the crowded City, characterizing the generality of its diseases, and plainly registering its effects in our bills of mortality. How far legislation can reach these causes must be left to the wisdom of the Legislature, but there can be no doubt that its action is not only desirable but necessary in regulating the construction of those edifices which are erected for public purposes and at the public expense. Every life that is lost in these places is a reproach to a humane and enlightened community, and as science was never more active or certain than it is now in pointing out the demands of health, and what laws protect the prolongation of life and the decrease of human physical infirmities we are not left without the requisite knowledge of the proper measures to be taken to add to the sum of human happiness.

The testimony and appendix to this report will be found to embrace facts and opinions from the most reliable sources open to the Committee, and they desire that it should be carefully read and considered. In addition to the professional opinions and intelligent views of the most eminent of the medical practitioners, residing in New-York, the will be found many valuable suggestions from men distinguished in other branches of knowledge. The views presented by Dr. D. B. Reid, of Edinburgh, formerly a member of the Health of Towns Commission in England, are deserving of the highest consideration. In all that relates to the connection of the physical sciences with civil architecture, there is no higher authority than Dr. Reid, whose life has been devoted to the practical adaptation of the principles of science to the useful arts, and especially to those which affect health and human life.

Mr. Egbert L. Viele, a Civil and Topograhical Engineer of skill and experience, has submitted an interesting statement in regard to the original Topographical formation of the Island of Manhattan, in view of what he deems the urgent necessity of preserving a system of under-drainage in connection with the natural water-courses. The map which Mr. Viele has prepared in illustration of these views, is admirably designed and executed, and adds force and effect to his suggestions. The Committee trust that the statements of this competent engineer will receive the attention due to this important and little-understood branch of the subject under notice.

A very useful paper, accompanied by a map and drawings, has been submitted by Messrs. Nolan and Burke, civil engineers, proposing an improved mode of removing from the wharves of the City the deposits of street manure and garbage.

The Committee were also favored with an ably-drawn exposition of the present condition of tenement houses, and the evils resulting from their mismanagement, by Mr. A. J. H. Duganne, formerly a member of Assembly, and the author of the report before referred to, on the same subject. This paper is full of practical information in reference to the existing mode of constructing and occupying such dwellings.

The Committee refer to these several portions of the testimhny, in the hope that its importance, as a whole, will attract the attention of the members of the Legislature, whose action is invoked in regard to measures which it affects.

The bill which accompanies this report embraces the general provisions which seem to be rendered necesssary to enacle the authorities of the City of New-York to correct a fast growing evil. Much of their success under any legislation will depend on the spirit in which the duty devolved on them discharged, and on the vigilance, capacity and fidelity of the functionaries employed in the work of reform. The subject now deeply agitated the minds of the people of that city, and public sentiment calls loudly for the adoption of some active and efficient remedial measures. The Committee have discharged their duty in presenting as concisely as possible their views as to the extent of the evil complained of and the measures which promise the most immediate and effectual relief. It remains for the Legislature to take such action thereon, as, in their judgment, is demanded by a due regard for the public good. Respectfully submitted.

Albany, Feb. 3, 1859.

An Act in regard to the Public Health of the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The powers, duties and privileges, except legislative powers, heretofore vested by any existing law of the State of New York in the Board of Health of the City of New-York, shall be vested in the following persons, to wit:

The Mayor of the City of New-York;
The President of the Board of Supervisors;
The President of the Board of Aldermen;
The President of the Board of Councilmen;
The President of the Croton Aqueduct Board;
The Health Officer of the Port of New-York;
The Commissioner of Health;
The Resident Physician;
The Comptroller of the City of New-York;
The City Inspector; and
The Street Commissioner;

who, together, shall be known as the Board of Health of the City of New-York, six of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. In addition to the powers and duties now by law conferred upon the Board of Health, said Board, as constituted in the preceding section, shall have the general charge, supervision and administration of the laws relating to the public health of the City of New-York; and shall also perform the duties of Commissioners of Health, for which services those who do not receive any compensation for other duties from the City Treasury or from the State, or fees for public services, shall each receive the sum of $250 annually, to be paid out of the moneys to be raised as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The Board of Health shall appoint as their chief executive officer a medical practitioner of skill and experience, who shall be called the Superintendent of Public Health, who shall perform all the duties, and possess all the authority now pertaining to the City Inspector, relating to the public health, and such other duties as may be lawfully required of him by the Board of Health. Said Superintendent of the Public Health shall appoint the Health Wardens and other sanitary officers and clerks in the Bureau of Records and Statistics as are now, or may hereafter be authorized by law.

Sec. 4. The moneys required for the ordinary expenses and support of the Board of Health, and for the administration of the laws relating to the public health, shall be provided by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, upon estimate and requisition of the Board of Health, in the manner now provided by law for the raising of funds for the other branches and objects of the City expenditure; and in case the funds so raised should be inadequate to meet the extraordinary expenditures rendered necessary by the prevalence of any epidemic, or infectious disease, or by any other emergency which may threaten the public health, such deficiency shall be supplied by the Common Council of said city, and they are hereby authorized and directed to raise by loan, in anticipation of the annual tax, such sum or sums as shall be deemed necessary by the Board of Health to meet such deficiencies, under such regulations and resolutions as apply to the deficiencies contemplated for the support of schools contained in section 19 of the act relative to Public Schools in the City of New-York.

Sec. 5. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York are hereby authorized and empowered to enact ordinances for the proper sanitary supervision and control of all buildings now or hereafter to be erected in said City.

Sec. 6. The Superintendent of Public Health shall receive a salary of —— thousand dollars per annum, and such fees for the registration of births and marriages as the Board of Supervisors may authorize, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Board of Health.

Sec. 7. The Mayor shall be President of the Board of Health, but, in case of his absence from any regular or adjourned meeting, the Board may choose any other member to act as President for the time being. The Board of Health shall meet at least once a month, and as much oftener as the sanitary interests of the City may require. Extra meetings may be called at any time by the President, or by any three members of the Board; but every member must, in case of such meetings, be personally served with a notice thereof, unless absent from the City.

Sec. 8. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

THE HALF EAGLES CASE.

The examination of the woman charged with uttering half eagles out of which a considerable quantity of the gold had been extracted by the process of turning them in a lathe and cutting the interior metal out edgewise, and then filling up with solder, was commenced to-day.

Three witnesses were examined, all shopkeepers in the neighborhood where the arrest of Camina was made. From their testimony it appeared that she has been for some time in the practice of calling in at the stores in the neighborhood, and getting change for half eagles or making small purchases, sometimes only a few cents worth, and offering $5 gold pieces in payment. One of the witnesses had forty-five dollars in these gold pieces laid away in her drawer to pay her rent, with all received from Camina. The witnesses identified various coins produced and shown them as being coins which they had received from the prisoner, and had marked at the request of Officer Dilks. These coin were submitted to a broker, who pronounced them good at first sight, but on examination discovered the fraud above-mentioned.

The examination stands adjourned to to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Feb. 3.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John J. Hodges vs. *Theodore Kelly et al.*—Default taken in the cause yesterday opened, without costs.

The Norway Plains Company vs. *Thomas Nesmith, &c.*—Order empowering receiver to compromise and settle claims, &c., and petition filed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Johanna Klingorman, Administratrix, vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Matter of the Estate of Alexander Bidwell.—The question in this case was, whether the Surrogate of New-York or of Columbia County had jurisdiction of the probate of the will.

The facts were, that Mr. Bidwell formerly resided at Stuyvesant, in Columbia County, where he kept house, and where his family resided. He came to New-York City, however, to visit a son who resides here. While here he was taken sick. His wife came down to attend him. He died at his son's house; and after his death, his wife returned to Stuyvesant.

Held, by Surrogate West, that the deceased, at the time of his death, was "domiciled" in Columbia County; and that the Surrogate of that county was solely entitled to jurisdiction of the case. The will must, therefore, be sent to Columbia County for probate.

C. W. Van Voorhis for the executor; Richard Wynne for contestants.

Matter of the Estate of Francis Ring.—In this case, one of the three subscribing witnesses was dead; another was in Europe; the third was produced to prove the will, but his testimony as to the execution was unsatisfactory. He was not acquainted with the testator. He was asked by the testator to witness a paper, and put his name to the will in compliance; but he could not recollect that he was not told by testator that it was a will.

Held, by Surrogate West, that the case might stand open for a time to allow of procuring the testimony of the witness in Europe.

Lewis Silberad for the executor; John H. McCunn for contestants.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

The will of the Hon. Mark Spencer, whose death was recently noticed, was offered for probate, citation returnable Feb. 11.

Also the following:
Matilda Parsons, citation returnable Feb. 19.
Stephen Rathbone, citation returnable Feb. 25.
Joseph Mazzeth, citation returnable Feb. 11.
Margaret Clark, citation returnable March 21.
Thomas Riley, citation returnable March 23.
Margaret Mollan, citation returnable March 22.
James W. Bowman, citation returnable March 21.
Henry Tillman, citation returnable Feb. 14.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Peter de Peyster, Asa Kinne, John L. Stander, Charlotte Kirtland.

Recent Cases.

MORTGAGES—FORECLOSURE BY ADVERTISEMENT—SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Rathbone vs. *Stebbins Clarke and others.*—(Supreme Court, Monroe Special Term.)—This was an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage on a farm in Monroe County. It was referred to James C. Smith, Esq., and his report, on coming in, was confirmed by the Court, E. Darwin Smith, Justice, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, on the grounds stated by the referee.

The complaint was filed for the foreclosure of the mortgage in question, dated March 7, 1854, made by the defendant Stebbins and wife, for $2,000, to Benjamin Hodge, and by him assigned to the plaintiff, Mrs. Rathbone; and also to set aside, as fraudulent and void, the foreclosure, by advertisement, of a prior mortgage, and the sale of the premises thereunder. The issue was on the validity of this foreclosure by advertisement under the statute, and the proceeding was adjudged fraudulent and void.

It appeared from the pleadings and testimony that in 1850 a mortgage was duly executed and recorded by Henry Leiter to Conrad B. Lewis on a farm of 120 acres at Clarkson, Monroe County. Leiter sold the farm to Stebbins, who executed a second mortgage to Hodge, which he assigned to the plaintiff, and a third mortgage to A. F. Bartow. Stebbins then conveyed the farm to Mehitabel, the wife of George L. Clarke, in April, 1855. Shortly afterwards George T. Davis took an assignment of the first mortgage from Stephen Merritt, who held it by assignment from Lewis. Merritt had previously agreed with Charles Bartow, the plaintiff's agent, to extend the time for the payment of the first mortgage till the Fall of 1855. But on the personal negotiation of Clarke, who pretended that he was acting in concurrence with Charles Bartow, Merritt was induced to assign the mortgage. There was at that time due on the first mortgage $400.

The design of foreclosing the first mortgage "by advertisement," without giving actual notice to the parties in interest, was then formed by Clarke & Davis. If successful, its result would have been to cut off the second and third mortgages, and, by purchasing at the sale, they could have held the farm discharged of these mortgages.

This foreclosure was commenced by publishing in the *Genesee Evangelist* the following notice:

On the 6th day of April, 1850, Henry Leiter executed a mortgage to Conrad B. Lewis on lot three, section three, town four, in the triangular tract in the town of Clarkson, which was recorded in the Clerk's office of Monroe County, and assigned to George T. Davis. There is due on said mortgage, at the date of the first publication of this notice, the sum of $413 08. The premises described in said mortgage, as above, will be sold at public auction, at the house of R. W. Lawrence, in the village of Churchville, on the 18th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M., agreeably to the statute. GEO. T. DAVIS.

At the time and place mentioned in the notice, the farm was sold to Elisha P. Davis, the father of George, for $461. It was worth at that time about $5,400. Elisha P. Davis subsequently mortgaged the premises, and sold and exchanged the farm in separate parcels. Parties were thus introduced who were apparently strangers to their transactions, and *bona fide* holders for value. There were various other facts in the case indicating the complicity of Clarke and Elisha and George T. Davis in all these transactions.

The title of Elisha P. Davis under the foreclosure was made out on the record by filing the usual affidavits. The affidavit of the service of the notice on the parties interested in the second and third mortgages, &c., was made by one Pierce, at that time occupying the same office with Clarke. He stated that, on the 7th July, 1855, he deposited copies of the notice, "properly folded and inclosed in envelopes, and directed as follows:" [Then follows nine names, among which are those of "H. Leiter, Clarkson," "A. F. Bartow, Leroy," "C. Bartow, Leroy," and "Benjamin Hodge, Buffalo."] The affidavit also stated that the "notices were directed to each of the above persons, at their respective places of residence, as near as he (Pierce) *could ascertain the same, after diligent inquiry.*"

The affidavit did not state in what Post-office the notices were deposited, but Pierce testified on the trial that it was in the Post-office at Rochester. The records at the several Post-offices were produced, and showed that all the letters mailed at Rochester, either on the 7th of July, 1855, or on the 9th, for Buffalo, Clarkson and Leroy were received at those offices respectively. Leiter, Hodge and the Bartows testified that they did not receive any such notice, though they called at the Post office daily. A notice addressed to Hutter was received at the Clarkson office, but he lived elsewhere, and did not get it. This notice was in an unsealed envelope, post-marked Rochester, July 7, and stamped with a *one cent* stamp.

Such notices came within the term "circular," as used by the Post-office Department, and the records kept at the Rochester office showed that on the 7th July only five circulars were deposited at that office; of these the notice to Hutter was, of course, one, and it was not questioned that notices were deposited for Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins and Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. Although Pierce's affidavit was shown to him on the stand, he did not recollect whether the notices were sealed or stamped, nor had he noticed how they were directed. He had no recollection about the condition of one notice more than another; he made no inquiry as to the places of residence; nor could he say when, where or by whom his affidavit was drawn. On these points, the conclusion was, that all the envelopes deposited by Pierce were "circulars," like the one to Hutter; that no circulars were mailed to Leiter, Hodge or the Bartows, and that the affidavit was false in stating that "diligent inquiry" had been made.

Upon these facts it was held:

First—That no notice of sale was deposited in the Post-office directed to either Henry Leiter, Benjamin Hodge, Alfred F. Bartow or Charles Bartow; and that the notice was not served on them in any manner; and that neither they nor the plaintiff had any knowledge of the foreclosure before the sale; and that this omission rendered the foreclosure utterly void, at least as against the parties not served. (Van Slyke *vs.* Sheldon, 9 Barb. 278; Stanton *vs.* Kline, 16 Barb. 9; reversed 1 Kernan, 196, but on another point; St. John *vs.* Bumstead, 17 Barb. 100; Cole *vs.* Moffitt, 20 Barb. 18.)

Second—That the foreclosure of the Leiter mortgage was commenced and carried on with the fraudulent design of cutting off the lien of the holders of the junior mortgages, (to the plaintiff and Bartow,) without giving them notice of the foreclosure; and that the defendants Charles L. Clarke, Elisha P. Davis and George T. Davis were parties to such design, or, at least, had notice thereof before the foreclosure sale; and that the charge of fraud in the complaint was established.

Third—That the foreclosure was void, because the description of the premises contained in the notice of sale did not conform substantially with that contained in the mortgage, as required by the statute. The notice stated nothing as to quantity, no metes and bounds were given, nor did it appear whether the land was a village lot or a farm. The mortgage stated that the lot was distinguished as lot number 3, &c., on "a map" of the triangular tract, made by R. M. Stoddard, and filed in the County Clerk's office, and that it contains 120 acres of land. The statement of the quantity of land, and the reference to a map filed in a public office, where the precise location could be ascertained, must be regarded as *substantial* portions of the description. As the notice omits them, it does not comply with the statute, and on account of this defect the foreclosure is utterly void.

Fourth—That the notices deposited in the Post-Office were not "properly folded and directed" within the meaning of the statute. The notices were placed in ordinary envelopes, unsealed, with a cent stamp on each. If the notice itself had been folded, and the direction had been written on the same piece of paper, so that the direction could not be separated from the notice, the statute would have been literally and substantially complied with. This was probably the mode of directing contemplated by the makers of the law, for at that time letters containing two pieces of paper were charged with double postage. Nevertheless, it is not essential that the statute should be literally followed, as to the mode of "folding and directing." Any mode which is *substantially* the same is sufficient. But the mode adopted in this case was not substantially the same. There was no direction upon *the notice itself*—the only direction was upon the *envelope*. That being unsealed the notice could easily have been taken out by design, or might have dropped out accidentally, before the envelope reached the place to which it was directed. Since the notice and the direction were on separate pieces of paper, the envelope should have been sealed to satisfy the statute. This mode of service was not authorized by the statute, and the foreclosure is utterly void, at least, as against those parties who did not in fact receive the notice.

Judgments of foreclosure and sale for the plaintiff, and that the foreclosure of the first mortgage was void; and for costs against Charles L. Clarke, Elisha P. Davis and George T. Davis.

Bartow & Olmstead and Mr. Martindale for plaintiff; Charles L. Clarke and Mr. Angle for defendants.

MECHANICS' LIEN—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A. P. Voorhis vs. *Hugh McManus and Ann his wife.*—Marine Court.—The defendant, Ann McManus, owned a lot of ground in Ninety-ninth-street, in her own right, and as her separate estate. The defendant Hugh McManus, made an agreement with the plaintiff to build a house thereon for $920. The building was erected with the knowledge and consent of the wife. There is now due to the plaintiff on the contract a balance of $174 50, to recover which this action is brought, under the provisions of the Mechanics' lien act, passed in 1851.

Thompson, J.—The defences interposed to the action are threefold:

1. That the contract for the building having been made by the husband, it cannot be enforced against the property of the wife.

2. That, if the husband should be regarded as the agent of the wife in making the contract, it is void, for the reason that a married woman is incapable of entering into such a contract during coverture.

3. That the work was not done according to the terms of agreement. In order to sustain an action under the act of 1851, it must appear that the lien sought to be enforced is purely statutory, and created by parties capable of contracting it. This Court can only enforce such a lien, and then, only in the manner directed by the statute. (2 E. D. Smith, 605.) The lot of land in question belonged to the wife. She could not create a statutory lien upon her separate estate, with or without the consent of her husband, unless, possibly, for the doing of necessary repairs. The building of the house on her lot vested the title thereto solely in the wife, it being appurtenant to the real estate. The claim, therefore, if it can be enforced at all, must be by a Court possessing general equity jurisdiction. That the wife assented to the agreement of her husband in this case, can be no doubt; but the ratification of an act void at law, cannot impart vitality to it. (9 Wend. 254.) For these reasons, without passing upon any other questions raised in the action, judgment must be rendered for the defendants, with costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 4,765 bbls. Flour, and 99 bags. 112 bush. Wheat, 8,200 bush. Corn, 60 bush. Oats, 1,041 bush. Malt, 274 pkgs. Provisions, 179 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in good request at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Sales, 50 bbls., chiefly Pots. The principal holders are still asking higher prices.

CANDLES—City brands of Adamantine are less sought after, chiefly at 21½c. ⅌ ℔. Sperm and Tallow are in moderate request at steady prices.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is actively inquired for, chiefly at 24½c.@25c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—A cargo of about 2,800 bags St. Domingo was purchased to-day, for export, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day, nominally at previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔...	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
Middling, ⅌ ℔...	12	12	12⅛	12¼
Middl'g Fair, ⅌ ℔.	12¾	12⅞	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat unsettled for State and Western Flour. The leading holders are asking full rates for desirable lots, and are not disposed to make any concessions. Buyers, however, are unwilling to pay such prices for large parcels, and are, therefore, purchasing lightly, in anticipation of a strong reaction in their favor. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl	$4 00@ 4 65
Superfine State	5 15@ 5 30
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is selling slowly, at $6 35@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Southern continues in fair demand at about previous rates; sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively inquired for chiefly by speculators, and prices of desirable lots are quoted quite firm. Red Western, (Winter) which is in very good request, is sparingly offered at prices above the views of most purchasers. The available supply of sound Spring Wheat, as well as of good to prime White Wheat is also limited, and holders are asking very full rates for such. Millers are buying only what they really need from time to time. The disposition to purchase on speculation, however, is still very strong, which tends to maintain the confidence of holders. There is no export inquiry—as prevailing rates greatly exceed the limits of shippers. Sales have been reported of 50,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels white Western, part at $1 50@$1 51; 7,000 bushels red Western (Winter,) and 23,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, on terms not disclosed. Corn is held higher, and is quiet. Old mixed Western is in demand at 86c.@86½c., but is generally held at 88c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. The transactions in new Corn comprise 12,000 bushels at 80c.@85c. for white Southern, the latter rate for a very choice lot (Johnson's;) and 80c. for yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats remain as last noticed.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston 210 bales at 12⅞c.@13c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—Sales 350 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is sparingly sought after here, at former nominal quotations. In Boston, sales have been made of 500 bales Jute at $87 50@$90 ⅌ ton, 6 months' credit.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, bales	727	711
Manila, bales	17,152	22,296
Other foreign, bales	2,581	1,308
Total, bales	20,460	24,315
Russian, tons	550	345

HIDES—Are in moderate request at steady prices. Stock in first hands, 101,417, against 334,683 same time last year.

HOPS—Are in request at previous figures; new, 10c.@18c.; old, 2½c.@6c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—The demand is restricted, yet holders are very firm. Mr. J. Byrne notices the market for iron thus: "Owing to the very low prices that ruled here during the last few months, speculative shipments have wholly ceased, and regular dealers have now the entire control of the market. The stock of Scotch Pig Iron in yard is unusually small, and in the absence of fresh arrivals, sales are made at $29, 6 months. Bar Iron sells from store at $60, 6 months, for Refined, and $50, 6 months, for Common. Hoops $68@$70, 6 months. Rods, $62 50, 6 months."

LEAD—Is in request at steady prices, including Spanish Pig at $5 62½, cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Sole is selling pretty freely at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 270 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@42c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been freely purchased at former prices, including 2,000 bbls. at $3 75@$3 81¼ ⅌ 280 ℔s. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 49½c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. Tar and Resin are in request at steady rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively inquired for at improved prices. Sales 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 62½ for New Mess here; $19 for do., deliverable in June; $17 87½@$18 for Old Mess; and $13 62½@$13 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is selling pretty freely, mainly at from 8½c.@10c., ⅌ ℔. Lard is in good request at rising prices. Sales 600 bbls. at 12½c.@12¾c., here and 12¾c., deliverable in March, ⅌ ℔. Beef finds ready buyers at advancing rates; sales 575 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 75 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ⅌ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in good request at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. have furnished the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Carolina, tierces	6,534	3,219
East India, bags	4,629	

SOAP—A small lot of Castile was purchased at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request to-day, sales having been made of 185 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c.@8½c., and 175 hhds. Cuba on terms not made public. Refined Sugars are sparingly offered, and are pretty actively sought after. Stuart's varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf, 11c.; Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle (A) Crushed, 10⅝c.; and Ground, 10½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The sale, yesterday, was well attended; the competition was animated, and full prices were obtained for the lots sold—of which we annex a report: By L. M. Hoffman & Co., imported ⅌ *Horatio*, &c. Terms, 6 months.

Hyson—40 half chests at 44c.; 180 do. 43c.; 38 do. 38c.; 62 do. 36c.; 46 do. 34c.; 91 do. 32c.; 66 do. 30c.; 25 do. 28c.; 28 do. 26c.

Young Hyson—103 half chests at 50c.; 49 do. 49c.; 213 do. 45½c.; 180 do. 42½; 181 do. 41c.; 23 do. 40½c.; 61 do. 40c. 40 do. 39½c.; 138 do. 39c.; 155 do. 38c.; 300 do. 37½c.; 79 do. 37c.; 199 do. 35½c.; 115 do. 34c.; 126 do. 33c.; 60 do. 31½c.; 150 do. 31c.; 105 do. 29½c.; 274 do. 29c.; 56 do. 27½c.; 163 do. 27c.; 141 do. 26c.; 175 do. 25c.; 88 do. 24c.; 358 do. 23½c.; 60 do. 23c.; 44 do. 20½c.; 195 boxes at 33½c.; 150 do. 32½c.; 192 do. 32c.; 111 do. 30½c.

Twankay—71 half chests at 26c.; 34 do. 25c.; 6 do. 21c.; 57 chests do. 23c.

Gunpowder—48 half chests at 51½c.; 13 do. 45c.; 9 do. 44c.; 12 do. 42½c.; 21 do. 40c.; 5 do. 38½c.; 13 do. 33c.; 22 do. 32c.; 69 do. 31c.; 49 do. 30½c.; 93 do. 28½c.; 28 do. 28c.; 115 do. 27½c.; 600 boxes do. 37c.

Imperial—41 chests at 31½c.; 66 do. 28c.; 17 half do. 48c.; 36 do. 47½c.; 36 do. 47c.; 31 do. 45c.; 9 do. 42c.; 29 do. 40c.; 72 do. 36½c.; 19 do. 35c.; 18 do. 31½c.; 42 do. 30½c.; 37 do. 30c.; 32 do. 27½c.; 21 do. 26c.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in here, at previous quotations.

TALLOW—The week's business, Messrs. Knight & Son notice thus: "Since our last, the market has been very firm at 11c. for all brands, and the sales of the week amount to upwards of 300,000 ℔s. Prime City rendered at 11c., and the market closes firm. Butchers' Association have advanced their price to 11c. At the close we note sale of 190,000 ℔s. Southern on private terms, and 25,000 ℔s. at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔."

TOBACCO—Crude finds ready buyers at steady rates. The month's business in Manufactured, the Messrs Messenger notice thus: "There has been an active demand for sound lump from old stock, for grades quoted under 20c., parties supplying themselves in anticipation of Spring sales. In other qualities a fair business has been transacted, terminating in total sales exceeding the usual average for midwinter. The receipts for the month, generally from new leaf, are at present in light demand. The transactions will fully respond to our quotations, which remain unchanged."

WHALEBONE—A sale of Polar was reported to-day at 90c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 170 bbls. at 28c.@28¼c., closing at 28¼c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 75 tcs. Rice at 22s. 6d.; and 200 boxes Spermaceti at 21s. For Glasgow, 170 bbls. Resin at 3s.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE 1859.—A regular meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee, will be held at the Rooms, Thorp's Hotel, Broadway, corner 8th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired. By order. HIRAM KETCHUM, Chairman.
ROBERT C. GWYER, } Secretaries.
JOHN P. DODGE, }

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer streets, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Let every member be present to hear the report of the Committee on the celebration of Washington's Birthday, the 22d inst.
By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which is, most unquestionably, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
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SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
arranged for the Piano forte, with a beautiful illuminated title page, the publisher's price of which is thirty-five cents, or almost equal to one ticket of admission, will be
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
And the evening's entertainment will conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
Prepared expressly for the occasion by P. G. & P. Edge.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Matilda James.......................Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4,
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
In consequence of the public rehearsal of the New-York Philharmonic Society at the Garden on Saturday next, the THIRD MATINEE will be given THIS DAY. Doors at 1; commencing at 2 o'clock. Every effort will be made to render the Matinée worthy the patronage of the public.
The usual Evening performance will be given on Saturday.
PRICES as usual.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
On Monday will be produced a novel entertainment, entitled
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
or scenes from the ancient gymnasium, a series of physical beauties, by the gymnastic forces of the company, composed of the handsomest corps of men in the profession, and executed by Forty Star Performers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.......................................$2
Admission ticket........$1 | Family circle........50 cents.
Amphitheatre..25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
EIGHTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.......................................Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in an ola podrida of Ethiopian melody.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4,
The entertainment will commence with
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Pow-ha-tan.......................................Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To conclude with the drama entitled
HAROLD HAWK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4,
The performance will commence with
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Capt. Buridan.......................................Mr. E. Eddy
Margaret of Burgundy..............................Mme. Ponisi
After which, the equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA, OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
To conclude with the farce of
DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. Wambold.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. Bleeker's celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
Go to PALACE GARDEN and see
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The performance to commence with
THE KING, MINISTER AND GENERAL.
Songs, Dances, &c.
To conclude with
CROWDED HOUSES, OR FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.
Performance THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoon.
Admittance, 25 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock—*Much Ado About Nothing.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock—*Merchant of Venice.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock—*Richard the Second.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the door-keepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

LITTLE ELLA'S BENEFIT.—A GRAND complimentary benefit will be given to the wonderful child-reader, "Little Ella," VIRGINIA BURNS, under the auspices of a Committee of ladies and gentlemen, at the Academy of Music, (which has been tendered by Mr. Ullman for the occasion,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1859. Mayor Tiemann, Wm. C. Bryant, August Belmont, Peter Cooper, the Rev. Thomas Carleton, Richard K. Haight, the Rev. S. I. Prime, the Rev. Abel Stevens, the Rev. Dr. J. McClintock, Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. Van Norman, James P. Thayer, and many other prominent citizens have become interested in this movement, the purpose of which is to give a proper recognition of her wonderful powers, and to raise a permanent fund for her judicious education, in order to avoid the necessity of her reading in public on her own account.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING EXCITEMENT!—PEERLESS SUCCESS OF THE NUBIAN TROUBADORS, or AFRIC COMEDIANS, the GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!! THIS AFTERNOON at 3, THIS EVENING at 7¾, a varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
West side, between 8th and 9th sts.
THIS EVENING,
THIRD READING WITH SHERIDAN.
THE CRITIC;
OR,
A TRAGEDY REHEARSED!
Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.
To-morrow—AN EVENING WITH DICKENS.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, and *is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY.
NO. 54 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Call and convince yourself.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS (self-adjusting) Buske made, without sewing, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; and 17-spring for $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring at $8 per dozen; 12-spring, $11, and 14-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring near Hudson-st. No connection with the next store.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A YOUNG MAN of seven years' experience, possessing a first-class Ohio and near-by trade of upwards of $75,000, desires a situation in a staple and domestic dry goods house, or a silk house keeping dress goods. Unexceptionable references given by addressing W. A. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING their own house, near Broadway, in West 29th-st.; would let a suite of furnished rooms with board, to a small family, not exceeding four persons. Members of some Evangelical church preferred. Terms: $20 per week Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the 2d floor, handsomely furnished, may be obtained in a private family; references given and required; location between 5th and 6th avs., above 17th and below 23d sts. Address C. B. S., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, can be accommodated with board in a first-class house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 125 East 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO let on first and second floors of an elegant house on Madison Park. Best of reference required. Apply at No. 2 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlmen can be accommodated with a large room and board, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE CHRISTian family by a young married gentleman and lady and a single gentleman. Plain but substantial accommodations desired. Locality not above 4th nor below Broome sts. Terms must be moderate. Address HUNTER, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE (PIOUS family preferred.) for a gentleman, wife and daughter, 14 years of age, between 20th and 40th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., for one year. Terms must be moderate. Address J. D. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A VERY PLEASANT front room on the second floor, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen, handsomely furnished, at No. 59 West 27th-st. House has all the modern improvements.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, REsiding between 5th-av. and University-place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 55 East 13th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LEASE—A COAL-YARD,
Near Bowery, in Grand-st., with two horses and carts; office furniture. Possession 1st April. Apply at No. 209 Grand-st.

TO RETAIL DRYGOODS MEN.—A PARTner wanted to join the advertisers in the above business about to be established in one of the best locations in the City. He must be thoroughly posted in the City trade and capable of taking the entire direction of buying, &c., and with good references amongst the trade. A small capital of $2,000 to $4,000, or available securities will be required. Address in first instance to P. GORDON, Post-Office, New-York, with real name and address.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MILLINER.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a first-class millinery in New-Haven, Conn., which has been in successful operation seven years, is now offered for sale. A fancy goods business can be added to the millinery department—the store being well arranged for the same, and the location central. Inquire of Messrs. PINNEO & CO., No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York, or address Box No. 639 New-Haven Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a well-established boarding house, with 50 rooms, Nos. 75 and 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn, or the furniture will be leased. The continued ill health of the proprietor is the only reason for offering the establishment for sale. It is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to continue the business.

EMPLOYMENT, $50 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may certainly be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

$20,000 WANTED—AS SPECIAL CAPITAL in a manufacturing business, which will give a good return for the money invested. Address Box No. 4,680 New-York Post-Office, with real name, stating when and where an interview can be had, and the advertiser will call.

A PARTNER WANTED—HAVING $4,000 IN cash to invest in the manufacture of a new patent corset, ventilating spring-pads and abdominal bandage for ladies. Inquire of JAMES P. McLEAN, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—$500, TO INCREASE THE MACHINEry in a manufacturing business in this City; security on present machinery, &c. A good opportunity for a special partner. Address A. B. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$500 WILL BUY TWO PATENTS WORTH $5,000. Address Box No. 87, Brooklyn, New-York.

PERSONAL.

WILL THOSE HAVING THE CARE AND management of an Institution for the Imbecile, &c., be kind enough to address a note to M. B., Station D., stating where such a place can be found.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

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AUDUBON'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE
"BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA,"
NOW PUBLISHING IN NUMBERS AT
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The undersigned is publishing by subscription, this celebrated work of his late father, J. J. AUDUBON, F. R. SS. L. and E., &c., from the original copper-plates transferred to stone.

This edition, in softness, finish and correctness of coloring, will be superior to the first; every plate being colored from the original drawings, still in the possession of the family.

It will contain all the plates and text of the original work, embracing more than 1,000 figures of Birds, all the size of nature, represented in action amid the scenes or on the plants most common to their habits.

The entire work will be comprised in 44 numbers, each containing 10 plates, printed on seven sheets of double elephant paper, of the best quality for the purpose, 27x41 inches; and will be delivered to subscribers monthly, free of extra charges, at $10 per number; the total cost of the entire work, including the seven volumes, of letter-press, being only one-half the cost of the first edition.

⁂ The numbers will not be sold separately excepting the first number, which will be sent as a specimen, free of expense, to any part of the country, on the receipt of $11.

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Orders or communications may be sent to the subscriber, or to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, Booksellers, No. 411 Broadway, New-York. J. W. AUDUBON.

STRONG'S GREAT COMIC PAPER,
YANKEE NOTIONS.

This Wonderful humorous Monthly Magazine has been published for the last seven years, during which time it has circulated more Fun, Comic Stories, Jokes and Quizzical Engravings, than all the newspapers in the United States.

The March number, now ready, has 32 large quarto pages, and sixty fine Engravings, by the best artists in the country. Also, an original Comic Story, entitled "Jack Hyfligher, M. D., and What he Did," a thrilling and exciting tale, together with a large number of Laughable Yarns, Funny Sayings, &c., &c.

A person has only to subscribe to the YANKEE NOTIONS to become the happiest fellow in the world. On the first of each month he will receive such a batch of Comic Stories and Anecdotes, that he will be invited to all the dinner parties within ten miles, and have all the folks at his coat-tails; in fact his good humor will be a perfect sunshine to his fellow mortals. Only think, if you have a scolding wife, the NOTIONS will be sure to cure her. If a cross child keeps you awake, give it the NOTIONS, and it will be good the rest of its life. If you have a dun, or want customers, or have the blues, the NOTIONS will cure all, and pass a chap through this world as smooth as greased lightning. So send along one dollar and twenty-five cents, and be happy for one year. Postmasters will receive a copy by inclosing one dollar.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES;
OR,
THE JAPANESE SPY SYSTEM
IN
NEW-YORK.
For two more articles on this subject, see
THE SATURDAY PRESS
FOR THIS WEEK,
which will be out
TO-DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

MR. RUSKIN.
THE SATURDAY PRESS,
for this week, (to be published TO DAY at 3 o'clock P. M.) will contain, unabridged,
MR. RUSKIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS,
Recently delivered
At the opening of the Cambridge (Eng.)
School of Art,
And now reprinted in this country for the first time.

WRECKS AND RESCUES.
Illustrated. Just published by the Am. Female Guardian Soc., price 75c., gilt $1. Sold by booksellers, and at the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, 29 East 29th-st., New-York. Profits devoted to the Home for the Friendless.

"The most gallant book ever written."—*Campbell.*

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; OR, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT.—500 pages, with 18 steel engravings; price $1 00. The "Decameron" kept a large party of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen in such a thrill of delight that the plague which ravaged Florence in 1348 was powerless against them—Old Grim himself chuckling for once as he hurried on. Mailed free, by remitting the price to C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau st.

THE CENTURY, NO. 7, FOR FEB. 5, IS ready for Newsmen and carriers this morning.
THOMAS M'ELRATH, Publisher.

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MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
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is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
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all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
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Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
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IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

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MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents.
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TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE FOLLOWING notes, which were made payable to order of the promisors, and by them indorsed, viz:
Shelden & Co.'s dated Albany, Nov. 11, 1858, at 6 months. $148 01.
Friend & Brothers, dated Milwaukee, Oct. 5, 1858, at 8 months, $354 15.
Payment of these notes has been stopped.
HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, WHILE SHOPPING IN the City on the 1st inst., a ladies' gold hunting lever WATCH, engraved case, with initials "C. B." The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
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PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—THE CRYSTAL Oil Lamp, the safest, cheapest and most beautiful light in the world, excepting the sun. Call and see it everybody. Oil at 75 cents per gallon. A brilliant light for less than ¾ of a cent an hour and no smell. We have got it. Come ye mourners and find comfort. Rights for sale. BROWN, No. 403½ Canal-st.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KURK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—Pocahontas—Harold Hawk.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—La Tour de Nesle—Mazeppa—Deeds of Dreadful Note.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Wren Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Pacific Coast, and the Sandwich Islands, by the steamship *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall, to-morrow, Feb. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

The steamship *Etna*, of the Cunard line, will sail for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, and take the English and French mails, intended for the *Arago*.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, will close at the New-York Post-office the day before, at 12¾ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither the *Kangaroo* nor the *Asia* had been seen at Sandy Hook up to the time of going to press. The latter, it will be remembered, passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon, and will bring a week's later news.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented from parties who are about establishing a line of steamers between New-York and Havana, offering to carry a bi-monthly mail for $1 50 per mile, or oftener at the same rate. It was referred to the Post-Office Committee. Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of the Legislature of New-York, for the improvement of Lakes and Harbors. He made a few remarks advocating the favorable consideration of the memorial, and characterizing it as one of the most able State papers ever laid before the Senate. It was read and referred. A report adverse to the claims of Messrs. LANE and McCARTHY, as Senators from Indiana, was made from the Judiciary Committee, and notice was given that the case would be called up on Monday. A motion that the two gentlemen be admitted to the floor pending the discussion of the case was laid over. Mr. HOUSTON introduced a bill to unite the two judicial districts of Texas, and made an elaborate speech in reference to the case of Judge WATROUS, whose removal the bill was intended to compass. The vote by which the Agricultural College bill was lost on Wednesday, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. GWIN, and further discussed and amended. It is to be further considered on Monday. The Indian Appropriation bill was then passed, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to punish polygamy in the Territories, and to prevent interference with the Federal Judiciary. An adverse report was made from the Military Committee on the bill to establish a branch military academy at the Hermitage. A bill was reported from the same Committee, to promote the efficiency of the Army and Marine corps, by retiring disabled and infirm officers. A resolution was adopted relative to the abuses in the public printing, and looking to some method for its facilitation. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, but without much being effected in the way of retrenchment.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House resolution calling for the actual and probable revenue receipts for this and the next fiscal year, and for his opinion as to whether they would be adequate to meet the necessary public expenditures, was sent to the House yesterday. Its statements and suggestions are as foreshadowed in our special Washington dispatch, published on Wednesday morning. To realize his estimates, the importation of dutiable goods for the present fical year must reach $250,000,000, and for the next fiscal year, $280,000,000. He feels compelled to say that the receipts will not be adequate to meet the public expenditures, unless the latter should be materially reduced; and this he sees no prospect of. After suggesting various methods by which the estimates could be cut down, the Secretary reiterates his opinion, heretofore expressed, that the public debt ought not to be increased by a loan, and comes to the conclusion that the present tariff should be so modified as to supply such deficiencies as may exist. To meet the immediate pressing exigencies of the Government, he recommends the reissue of Treasury notes for one or two years, which can be done by extending the provisions of the act of December, 1857.

The rumor that Judge ROOSEVELT, of this City, is to succeed Mr DALLAS as Minister to London, is again current in Washington.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to prevent the issue of false bills of lading, and to punish the fraudulent transfer of property by ship-owners, was reported favorably. The Committee appointed last year to examine the Health Department of this City, made a report in favor of reorganizing the Board of Health and making the head of the Department a medical officer. In the Assembly, the bill authorizing the trial of the Quarantine incendiaries in New-York or Brooklyn, was debated during the morning session. but without any result. During the evening session, the bill to regulate pilotage through Hellgate Channel was passed to a third reading.

An arrival from Cape Haytien at Boston, furnishes further particulars of the agitation in Hayti. The whole of the northern side of the Empire had declared for a Republic. The intendent of Cape Haytien, having endeavored to stem the torrent, was imprisoned. Two thousand troops from the vicinity of the Cape had marched to the support of GEFFRARD. Other reinforcements for that general, which were on the march from Jacmel, were a portion of SOULOUQUE's army which had deserted him. The Governor of Aux-Cayes, resisting the revolt had been shot. SOULOUQUE was at Arcahaye, with his army in a destitute condition, unable to retain his men. His family and treasures were on board a vessel at Port-au-Prince, and it was supposed he would immediately join them, and save his life by flight.

News from San Francisco to the 10th ult. has been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. There was great excitement in Santa Clara County relating to the murder of PAUL C. SHORE by THOMAS SEALS. The military were called out to protect SEALS, who was a prisoner. There was a rumor that three hundred prisoners in the Penitentiary had been poisoned by some chemical mixed in flour. A collision was expected to take place between the Probate Judge of Carson Valley, who is a Mormon, and the Gentiles. General KIBBEZ had been very successful in the war against the Indians in the North.

The Connecticut Democrats do not hold the present Administration in very good repute, if we are to judge by the proceedings of a caucus held in Hartford last night, to appoint delegates to Conventions. The Douglas delegates were elected by nearly five to one, and strong resolutions nominating DOUGLAS for the Presidency were passed almost unanimously. And, as though this were not enough, one of the delegates to the State Convention made a speech, in which he denounced the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN in bitter terms.

At a meeting of the American Institute, last evening, it was voted that it was inexpedient to sell the property, and the leasing of the building was referred to the Trustees with power. The Library and Financial Committees made their reports.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, recommending that the Board direct the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature protesting against the passage of any such bills as those now before the Legislature providing for the construction of railroads in this City, unless the Common Council petition therefor. The Mayor vetoed the resolution in favor of memorializing the Legislature for an amendment to the Charter giving the members of the Common Council a fixed salary. The Mayor also returned with his objections, the resolution in favor of repairing the Comptroller's office; he thought the charter did not authorize the passage of such a resolution until the Tax Levy was passed. On a resolution offered by Alderman BOOLE, directing that the City Inspector advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets, an interesting debate arose with regard to the disputed City Inspectorships. The resolution was adopted, and before the Board adjourned Alderman ADAMS resigned from the Committee to which the nomination of the Mayor for City Inspector was referred, and Alderman TUOMEY was appointed in his stead. A proposal to groove the Russ pavement in Broadway was referred. The Councilmen's resolution appropriating $2,000 for the celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday was lost. The Tax Levy was made the special order for Monday next, to which day the Board adjourned.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Central Park, yesterday, Mr. OLMSTED, the Architect-in-Chief, reported that experience already showed that the people were unaccustomed to attach value to that class of objects on which the beauty of a Park chiefly depends; that they are so unaccustomed to restraint, that when requested by a Policeman to desist from cutting trees or pulling up shrubs, they generally apply to have the Policeman discharged for impertinent interference. Resolutions were adopted requiring neatness and uniformity in appearance, and sobriety and good manners on the part of the keepers, and then the Board adjourned.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, several new members were voted in. A memorial was adopted to the Legislature, asking for the essential modification or repeal of the Usury laws. A Committee of Nine was appointed, with powers to elect trustees and form a corporation for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory, to be located on the Battery, provided the City would furnish the site. The location of Central Park was opposed as unsuited to the wants of that portion of the community—nautical men—who would have most frequent occasion to use it.

Lieut. MOWRY, delegate to Congress from Arizona, last evening delivered, before the Geographical Society, an address embodying much valuable information on the Geography and Resources of that Territory. The audience in attendance was much larger than could have been expected on such weather.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of WM. F. BAKER, who was stabbed a few nights since by JOHN LYNCH, with whom he boarded, on the corner of Pearl and Elm streets. A verdict was rendered, charging LYNCH with being the principal in the homicide, and his wife with being an accessory, and they were both committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, were very quiet for Cotton, Flour, Molasses, Hemp, and Spices. Wheat and Pork were in brisk request,—the latter at prime rates. Lard, Beef, Rice, Clover Seed, Turpentine, and Tallow were in good demand. A cargo of St. Domingo Coffee changed hands, for export, on private terms. Naval Stores and Oils were moderately inquired for. Freights were quiet.

The Public Health.

We are well aware that nothing is less interesting to a large proportion of the citizens of New-York than any subject connected with Municipal politics. Take your average-respectable New-Yorker as he comes, and you will find that in nine cases out of ten nothing short of a pestilence or bombardment could make him listen to any proposition involving action, on his part, in regard to the affairs of the City in which he lives. If a French fleet were in the Narrows, or the yellow fever raging in Brooklyn, he would probably pay some attention to these facts, and, if he did nothing else, he would certainly leave the care of his house to the Police, and take the first train northward. The mere demoralization of the City Government, or the growth of garroting on the Bowery and Avenue A, or the depopulation of the First Ward by diphtheria and its kindred diseases, could hardly be expected to disturb the even tenor of his busy way.

Nevertheless, we feel it to be our duty to call the special attention even of this indifferent class to the report of the Special Committee of the State Senate on the Sanitary Condition of New-York, which we publish this morning. We shall thus discharge our proper duty as public monitor, and the public must decide whether it will do its own duty as well. The Committee have brought together, into one formidable array, facts and figures eloquent of shame and of sorrow to this great metropolis, which have been steadily accumulating upon us for the last ten years, and to which we have obstinately refused to pay the slightest practical heed.

They have established a rate of mortality for the whole City of nearly 1 in 27 of its inhabitants during the past year; a rate but little lower than prevailed in London when the bills of mortality were first scientifically registered two hundred years ago; and greatly higher than the actual ratio of mortality in the London of to-day. They have shown, that is, that in the first republican City of the world, governed by the people for the people, seated between two great arms of the sea, open to the healthful influence of the ocean breezes, and abundantly provided with all the necessaries of life, human nature is not more richly developed, more vigorous, or more prosperous than in the crowded and aristocratic London of the Stuarts, planted on the banks of a river and unprovided with one hundredth part of the conveniences which modern science has supplied to economy both public and private. They have shown, too, that the American cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Providence, neither of which is so fortunately placed as New-York in regard to climatic and local influences, far surpass us in the vitality of their populations. Nor is the future of our City more cheering than the present. The rate of mortality has risen more rapidly than the population has grown. This rise in the rate of mortality has been accompanied by a cotemporaneous rise in the rate of disease—the last report of that excellent institution, the New-York Dispensary, showing an increase of six thousand in the cases treated during the last year. This decline in the sanitary condition of the people has been most marked, as the Committee observe, in the poorer and more crowded districts of the City, the rate of mortality ranging from *one* in *twenty-one* in Ward I., to *one* in *sixty-nine* in Ward XV.; but the decline is, nevertheless, general, as the least familiarity with the physiological laws which regulate the life of great communities is sufficient to show that it must necessarily be. The tenement houses which breed disease in Ward I. propagate their unhealthy influences subtly and surely through the broad streets and into the spacious homes of Ward XV. Not less well settled is it that the process of deterioration in the health of a great community on reaching a certain point in the sinking scale, acquires a cumulative force which accelerates its movement; and the facts exhibited by the Committee are such as to warrant the most serious fears of the generation of new endemic types of disease in the midst of our degenerating population. Our tenement houses are breeding worse mischiefs for us than those to which the Sepoys of Staten Island have resolved to expose themselves and us, rather than tolerate a Quarantine on their shores.

The Committee have not, however, confined themselves to ascertaining the extent and imminence of these evils. They have pointed out the one great remedial step preliminary to all others, which ought at once to be taken. This is, the separation of the sanitary control of the City from the office of City Inspector. They recommend the creation of a Board of Health entirely devoted to the exclusive charge of all sanitary matters, as the head of a specific Medical Police. This Board should be constituted with a specific view to the duties to be done; with a power of supervision over the state of the homes of the people, as well as of the highways, and with authority to call into its service the highest medical ability of the country.

A change of this kind is so imperative as to be hardly a matter of debate. Unless it is made, all attempts at sanitary reform must be as fruitless in the past as they have been in the future. The present accumulation of duties and responsibilities upon the single office of City Inspector, is only worthy of an inland village. The Sanitary Department of a City like New-York demands the whole care of the best talents that can be secured for it, and there is no more reason for leaving it to occupy the leisure of a City Inspector, than for making that officer Chief of Police, or President of the Board of Education.

The Austrian Empire.

The present aspect of affairs in Europe gives the world a particular interest in the position and resources of Austria. The attitude of that Power in Italy, beyond the limits of her own possessions as defined by successive European settlements, is so manifestly indefensible on any ground of international law; her conduct within her own dominions has so thoroughly alienated from her the sympathy of all that is liberal and progressive in Europe; the bad faith she has shown to one after another of the Great Powers, has so far weakened her hold upon any firm alliance, and her overt attempts to annul the Conventions of 1856 in Servia and the Principalities, have given every State in Europe so much cause for pressing any question that may arise with her to a decisive issue, that Austria may be fairly pronounced to be, at this moment, the most completely isolated nation in the world. Motives of Imperial policy may secure to her a temporary support as against the urgency of France or Russia, from her rival Prussia, and from the great Germanic family; distrust of NAPOLEON III. or a mere general terror of war may secure to her the transient diplomatic countenance of England; but should the affairs of Italy or of the East be forced to an open issue of arms, it is upon herself and her own strength alone that Austria must rely for the maintenance of that extraordinary Empire, for which it has been well said that Venus has done far more than Mars, and which has won by successful marriages all that other nations have been compelled to acquire by bloody and costly wars.

If war were now in modern times, or, indeed, had at any time ever been a mere question of fighting men, of armies, and of generals, Austria might not shrink from the dread arbitrament of battle. Her historic renown, impaired by the imbecilities of a MACK and a WELDEN, shines with the glory of a WALLENSTEIN, a Prince EUGENE, an Arch-Duke CHARLES, and a RADETSKY. If the world remembers Marengo and Austerlitz and Wagram against her, she may console herself with the recollections of Kehl and Caldiero, Neerwinden and Aspern. Her army is strong in a military fame to which the proudest of her antagonists must do honor. It is strong too in numbers. From the forty millions of her inhabitants she has drawn, since the peace of 1856, a force but little inferior to the armies with which she took the field against France in 1813–14. Austria has now under arms more than half a million of men—distributed into fourteen military divisions of the regular force. Of these 425,000 are infantry of the line, the majority of whom have seen two years of service; 68,000 cavalry, and 52,000 artillery, with 1,200 pieces of cannon. To these must be added the 75,000 light troops who protect the district, called the Military Frontiers, stretching from Quernaro to Bukovina, on the eastern boundary. This force is haps the only purely feudal army now left in Europe; the whole country being held on tenure of military service, and being as the Duke DE RAGUSA, Marshal MARMONT, described it, "one vast camp."

The regular army has been the object nearest the heart of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH ever since his accession to the throne. Like MAXIMILIAN, of Bavaria, (perhaps his only real ally,) the young Emperor of Austria is a thorough *martinet*. He has spared no pains in the development of his army, and has bestowed upon his artillery a special attention, which is believed to have put it upon a level with the best in the world—the Italian campaigns of 1848–9 having demonstrated its inferiority at that time to the admirable artillery of Piedmont. In mere numbers the Austrian army probably falls short by nearly 100,000 men of the actual forces of France; but there is no reason to suppose that any great inequality exists between the effective value of the two armies, taken man for man; and the Austrian Staff arrangements and Commissariat department are admitted to have profited immensely by the experience of Russia and the Allies in the Crimean war. But the French army is thoroughly French, while the Austrian represents an empire in which 7,000,000 of Germans contend with 14,000,000 of Sclaves for supremacy over 20,000,000 more of Hungarians, Italians and Roumelians. This is an element of weakness in the Austrian power, especially of resistance, even more important now than it was in 1848, in 1809 or 1740.

Still more important is the financial weakness of Austria—a weakness which may be summed up, when compared with the position of France, by saying that while Austria is, practically, empty of the precious metals, and must go abroad for any loans she desires to make, France is stronger in specie than any other country in the world. The financial policy of Austria has forced upon the nation the most extensive paper currency of modern times, descending to sub-divisions of less than half a cent in the form of bank notes. The policy of France has fostered the natural tendency of gold to a country whose exports largely exceed her imports; and the abandonment of the silver currency has been too recent to drain France to any appreciable extent of that metal. If we take the railway history of the two empires as a criterion of their commercial policy, we find that while the splendid Austrian system, inaugurated by KUBECK, with the assistance of FRANCESCONI, long before the system of the French railways was so much as planned, has been carried out at a great loss to the State and to private companies, the French railways are, after those of Western Germany, the most successful investments of the kind yet made. The commercial marine of Austria has indeed made great strides since 1848—the port of Trieste growing at the rate of 68 per cent. in 10 years, now equaling Havre and doubling Bordeaux in the value of its trade, and promising, should peace continue, and the Isthmus of Suez be pierced, to more than eclipse the ancient predominance of Venice in the Mediterranean traffic. But the Austrian Lloyds, the most persevering of Companies, while they have increased their tonnage from 1,974 tons in 1837, to 23,665 in 1856, and have greatly aided that development of the Austrian commerce which makes it now the third in rank among European States, have declared very small dividends, and cannot be considered to be a really flourishing Company; and in the present state of Austrian commerce any grave increase in the burdens of impost, or any formidable maritime war, would seriously cripple the resources of the State and delay the development of the rich Southeastern provinces. On the side of the sea, indeed, Austria invites the blows of France. Her actual Government having punished Venice after 1849, by transferring the naval force of the Adriatic to Pola, near the head of the Gulf, is there carrying out the policy indicated by NAPOLEON I., when he ruled Illyria and Dalmatia. FRANCIS JOSEPH has spent $24,000,000 on the fortifications of Pola in the last seven years, and is fast erecting an Adriatic Sebastopol to be the stronghold of an Adriatic fleet. His Adriatic coasts, stretching about 2,500 miles from Isonzo where Italy ends, to Cattaro where Turkey begins, swarm with a race of sailors, of whom a *conscription* estimated at 55,000 men is at his service for any fleet he may choose to build. To suffer a Power already so menacing upon the Mediterranean to secure the whole Adriatic coast of Italy, add Ancona to Venice, and control the southern as well as the northern end of the Adriatic, would be madness in any French ruler; and this must be remembered in all speculations upon the opposition of NAPOLEON III. to Austrian advance in Italy. France has Austria at a disadvantage now. If he does not compel her at least to remain within the limits set for her by the will of Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON will falsify all reasonable anticipations of his policy.

The Two Dromios.

It now appears, by the *Herald* of yesterday, that Mr. BUCHANAN has laid aside the plan of asking for the thirty millions to purchase Cuba, merely to have the subject ventilated, and without any actual intention of raising the money. He has decided upon raising the money first, and ventilating the subject afterwards. He has accordingly instructed BENNETT to say, that, if, after he has secured the cash, the "Hidalgos should refuse to sell, there is still no harm done, and the funds can be *otherwise* employed." Neither BENNETT nor he believe, however, that they will refuse. BENNETT says that the "coon will come down out of the Spanish chestnut as soon as the thirty millions are brought to bear on him;" meaning thereby that as soon as thirty millions are offered to the Spanish Government in part payment for Cuba, they will close the bargain at once. BENNETT and the President do not attach any importance whatever to the debate in the Spanish Congress, or the declarations of the Spanish Ministry, which have been recently quoted so much. Nothing in their own experience justifies them in doing so. None of their associates or intimate friends, as far as they know, ever allowed "their honor" to stand in the way of accepting a "good offer," and they are quite certain that they have never permitted anything of the sort themselves. The Spaniards should try this dodge with somebody else,—it won't do with the President and Mr. BENNETT, as they are quite familiar with it. Whenever they themselves talk of "their honor," it is in the hope of raising their price in the market. So CALDERON COLLANTES has expended his outburst of gentlemanly indignation in vain.

We shall probably know in a month or two the final conclusion to which these two sages have come as to what should be the precise proposition submitted to the public. BUCHANAN wanted a few weeks ago to have the thirty million scheme, as our readers may remember, put forward merely as "a feigned issue" to elicit discussion, and this ingenious device was feebly promulgated in due course in the *Herald*. BENNETT does not seem, however, to have given this any hearty support, as he objects on principle to ever allowing money matters to be treated hypothetically. If money is talked of at all, he thinks it ought to be talked of as a hard fact. Using it as a mere moot-point, or schoolman's thesis, he considers trifling with his feelings, which BUCHANAN, in consideration of the relation in which they stand towards each other, ought carefully to avoid. "There's some things," said the chronic "Irishman," "too sarious to joke about, an' praties is won o' them."

This foolish sensitiveness on the part of Mr. BENNETT placed Mr. BUCHANAN in an awkward position. He had spent a whole week conceiving that idea of calling for thirty millions in order to excite discussion; and his friend, it is true, assisted in delivering him of it, but wanted to strangle it immediately after birth. To conceive a new idea is no easy matter for either of them; so BUCHANAN has been compelled to recur to the old original and genuine plan of getting hold of thirty millions somehow, and letting the public find subjects of its own for discussion. SEWARD and various other people find objections in great numbers, but BENNETT says that neither he nor BUCHANAN "are careful to answer in this matter." They know what they are about. They say, in the first place, that although it is true that two parties are necessary in every bargain, and that in this case there is only one to be had, inasmuch as the Spaniards refuse to sell, still the Spaniards lie, and will sell. BENNETT and BUCHANAN know they must lie in the nature of things; inasmuch as they *feel* it to be self-evident that no man or six men ever can refuse thirty millions for anything, when the money is to pass through their hands. It must be confessed that this argument places SEWARD in rather an embarrassing position. No argument derived from his lore or experience, can deal successfully with the self-consciousness of such metaphysicians as BENNETT and BUCHANAN.

In case, however, there should be persons found so mulishly obstinate as to refuse to accept the intuition of these two worthies as absolute truth, they have ready for the sceptics a final *coup*, which BENNETT has reserved for the close of his article. The thirty millions, he says, must be voted and placed in the hands of our venerable President—because if, which he denies, Cuba cannot be purchased, it will be wanted for fortifications in Florida. What a succulent, savory job peeps out of the following paragraph:

> "We will look only at one other aspect of the debt argument. Let us suppose that we do not purchase the island. The first thing we have to do is to follow out the plan that we are now pursuing, *and spend many millions* in making Key West and the Tortugas first-class naval stations and ports of refuge, as a counterpoise against Cuba. The next step is to bring forward and keep up a navy sufficient to maintain in our hands the control of the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida against Powers holding better strategic positions in those waters than we do; for a ninety-days' blockade of the Gulf of Florida would break every bank, merchant and trader from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. *This would cost us many more millions*; and the amount would go on annually increasing with the increase of our interests and the increase of the danger."

Our readers will thus perceive that Mr. BUCHANAN must have the money in any case. If not wanted for Cuba, it will be wanted for Key West and Tortugas, so we had better give it him at once, and make no more mouths about it. He knows something about expenditures, and may safely be trusted to make them. In the noble letter written in 1852, which we republished yesterday, he pours forth with his usual conciseness, "sentiments" on the subject of national economy, which do equal honor to his head and his heart. If it be insinuated that that was four years ago, and that he may have changed his mind in the interval, we reply that it is youth that changes. With "advancing years" come wisdom, firmness, fixity of opinions and prophetic fire.

Reforming the City Inspectorship.

The object of giving a new charter to the City of New-York in 1857, was partly to legislate a few men out of office, and partly to simplify the form of our Municipal Government, which had become so complicated and involved by reason of there being so great a number of elective officers, that it consisted rather of a congeries of Municipalities, all acting independent of each other, than a single corporation with one responsible executive head. In our General Government we have just one elective officer, all the other agents employed in conducting the multiform affairs of the nation, being appointed by him, subject to removal at his pleasure, and responsible to him for their conduct. In our City Government we had nearly a dozen departments whose heads were elected by the people, and over whom the Chief Magistrate of the City exercised no control whatever. The new Charter was somewhat of an improvement upon the old one, as it gave the appointment of the heads of some of these departments to the Mayor, and rendered them to a certain extent amenable to him. It gave something like a homogeneous character to the City Government, and the first good results of the change were found in the improved condition of the Street Commissioner's Office.

But the Charter still left too many elective officers, who are independent of the Mayor and Corporation. There was the Board of Supervisors, an independent body, possessed of almost as much power as the Board of Aldermen, and acting entirely independent of the Mayor and Common Council. Then there is the Board of Ten Governors, with immense power in their hands, and acting entirely independent of the other departments of the City Government. By a piece of successful engineering on the part of the Heads of the Street Commissioner's office and the City Inspectorship, at the time of the passage of the new Charter, these officers were permitted to remain until the term for which they were elected expired, when the appointment of their successors was given to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The Street Commissioner did not live long to enjoy his office, and a very excellent and competent person has been appointed in his place. But, in the office of City Inspector a contingency has arisen that could not have been anticipated; and the Mayor finds himself powerless to replace the former legal occupant of the post by a new man, because the old one refuses to abdicate, while the Board of Aldermen refuse to coöperate with the Mayor, in compelling him to leave a place to which he has no possible right. Instead of sending a squad of Policemen under charge of Captain LEONARD, to oust the presumptuous usurper, or taking some other summary measures to get rid of him, the Mayor has had recourse to the Legislature, and the costly and troublesome expedient is to be resorted to of amending the Charter to accomplish an object which might be reached in a much easier manner. It is like firing off a thirty-two pounder to kill a mosquito. The bill which has been introduced into the Legislature for the express purpose of ousting the contumacious ex-City Inspector, is entitled "A Bill Reorganizing the Board of Health." But the cure, in this case, appears to be much worse than the disease. A very simple remedy might have been found by giving the Mayor the power to appoint the City Inspector, without the coöperation of the Board of Aldermen; but, instead of that simple and efficacious method, it is proposed by the new bill to create an entirely new Department of Health, composed of an eclectic Board of ex-Officios, not one of whom may have any special qualifications for his duty, and so dividing the duties and responsibilities of the Department that it would be sure to be entirely ineffective for the object for which it was created. The duty of street-cleaning, the most important of all the duties belonging to the City Inspector's Office, is to be transferred to the Croton Commissioners, who have already business enough of their own to attend to, while the care of the Markets is to be transferred to the Finance Department, whose chief has quite as heavy a burden now as he can stagger under, if he attends properly to his duties. The City Inspector's Department may be considerably improved, we have no doubt, by lopping off some of the extraneous burdens which it is made to bear; but, if the duty of street-cleaning is to be taken from it, instead of imposing it upon another department, a separate office should be created expressly to take charge of this most important of all the duties devolving upon our Municipal Government.

A BOUNDARY QUESTION.—On Wednesday, Governor MORGAN sent in a Special Message to the Legislature in relation to the disputed boundary between this State and Connecticut. The dispute is not very serious, or more would have been heard about it by the people of the commonwealths concerned, very few of whom ever suspected the existence of such a matter. But the subject is of importance to the inhabitants of the territory in doubt, and on their petition is very properly brought to the notice of the Legislature. It appears there is a strip of land forty-two rods wide and fifty miles long, which, by discrepancy of survey, or from some other cause, is liable to be claimed by both States. That territory embraces a portion of the village of Hitchcockville. The question in respect to it is not now up for the first time. On the contrary, there is an existing Commission, appointed for its settlement a dozen years ago, and the Governor says (what will easily be credited) that the expenses of that Commission have been unnecessarily large; that they are still increasing, and that nothing is being done. He therefore recommends that the resolution of 1846 be rescinded, and that two new Commissioners be appointed with a fixed salary. The land in controversy amounts to 4,200 acres. Possibly the new Commissioners might be willing to accept the fee simple of it in full for their services. This is, however, by no means certain. The Governor states that the Commission appointed by Governor CLARK has already cost the State about $10,000, while that on the part of Connecticut has run up a bill of only $2,400. But then Connecticut is a small State.

ANOTHER GUN FROM TRENTON.—It is quite impossible for Spain to guard Cuba with more jealous attachment than is manifested by New-Jersey for her own peculiar "brightest jewel." There may be a degree of difference between Cuba and Sandy Hook; but if so the sages of Trenton do not perceive it. To their partial eyes the Queen of the Antilles is not one whit more lovely than their own cherished bank of sand. Well, some tastes are certainly unaccountable, and nobody can question the right of our sister Jersey to cherish her own. She may be as obstinate and unyielding as Spain itself—at least, she frequently tells us so. The latest occasion upon which she proclaimed the unapproachable virtue of her resolution to preserve her territory intact was on Wednesday last, when both branches of her Legislature once again declared by an "emphatic" vote that no earthly consideration should induce them to yield the Hook for Quarantine. We are sorry to say that this action places Governor MORGAN in a position somewhat like that of BUCHANAN. The latter is a bidder for Cuba. The former would like to acquire Sandy Hook. Both are repulsed with scorn. Neither New-Jersey nor Spain will listen for a moment to the voice of the tempter. Both are beyond the reach of corruption—in fact, above suspicion. They declare their virtue to be immaculate, and we fear that for the present they are in earnest. What would Spain be without Cuba, or New-Jersey if bereft of Sandy Hook?

VETOES BY THE MAYOR.—Three messages were sent to the Common Council last evening by Mayor TIEMANN. The first related to the projects now pending in the Legislature to confer upon sundry eager applicants the right to monopolize the use of our thoroughfares with Railroads,—giving no compensation to the City for these valuable privileges, and coming under no engagements to accommodate the public. The Mayor insists that these franchises should be put up at auction, and thus made to yield something to the public treasury, and also that the charters should bind the proprietors to certain rates of fare and hours of running. The experience of our existing roads reinforces the absolute necessity of compelling some decent respect to the convenience of the public. No road should be chartered, and no existing road should be allowed to run, without agreeing to furnish *seats* for all who ride and pay their fare. The existing practice, in this respect, illustrates a stretch of insolence on the part of moneyed corporations, which would not be tolerated in any other city or country for a moment.

The Mayor also vetoes the ordinance directing the Corporation Counsel to proceed to Albany to lobby for *salaries* to the members of the Common Council. He also returns the resolution directing the refurnishing of the Comptroller's Office,—on the ground that no appropriation has been made for this object. The measure is one of public importance and necessity, and we trust this technical objection may be removed.

CANAL AUDITOR.—The nomination of the present Canal Auditor, NATHANIEL S. BENTON, for reappointment, is a departure from political usages sufficiently marked to attract attention, and must be regarded as a recognition of official merit, alike honorable to himself and to Governor MORGAN. Mr. BENTON was chosen Auditor, one of the most delicate and important offices connected with the State Government, by the American Canal Board in 1856, of which party he was a prominent member, and whose candidate for Lieutenant-Governor he was last Fall. His term expiring Jan. 1, 1858, Gov. KING nominated the Hon. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, for his successor. This nomination was laid on the table in the Senate, and thus Mr. BENTON has held over till the present time. Governor MORGAN, following the example of his predecessor, sends in Mr. LEAVENWORTH's name again, but withdraws it, and substitutes that of Mr. BENTON, who, there can be no doubt, will be confirmed. This mark of consideration, at the hands of political opponents, is due to the ability and fidelity with which its recipient has discharged the duties of an important public trust.

The Spiritualism Business.

Everywhere the Mediums, as they style themselves, are driving a profitable trade. They find dupes in abundance. One day we hear of a respectable married lady in Massachusetts who leaves her husband and cleaves to another "affinity," being thereunto moved and commanded by one of the disembodied. Again it is reported that an intelligent and reputable household in Ohio are plagued out of their lives by an intrusive spirit who insists on becoming a joint tenant of their domicil. For more than a year this invisible, but noisy and troublesome intruder, sits at their table, takes his place at their fireside, and insists on talking slang in their family circle. To be sure no one can hear the imp but members of the family in question; but nothing can shake their belief in his existence, or relieve them from his unwelcome presence.

Fortunately, however, all spirits are not so free of their company—a fact made manifest in Rochester on Monday evening. That city is blest with its full share of seers and mediums, who have been specially anxious to establish communication with the ghost of IRA STOUT ever since that individual was hung. So, on the night in question, some three or four hundred assembled in Corinthian Hall, (admission fifteen cents,) to see one SILAS SMITH, a potent prophet of their tribe, evoke the murderer's shade. But the spell was unsuccessful. STOUT refused to come. Coaxing was in vain. For once, Spiritualism failed. The believers, having paid their money, became irate and noisy. SILAS fled. He was pursued, overtaken, surrounded, and for a time in bodily peril. What might have happened no man or spirit can tell, had not the police opportunely appeared and rescued the poor, frightened medium from violence and vengeance.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES.—The Salt Lake Mail courier left St. Joseph, Mo., on the 14th December, with the President's Message, and carried it through to Placerville, Cal., in seventeen days and eight hours, beating the Butterfield Express, with the Message, two days and twelve hours. The distance from St. Louis to San Francisco *viâ* Salt Lake is 2,257 miles. From St. Louis to San Francisco via El Paso 2,759 miles. From St. Joseph to Placerville the distance is 1,925 miles. If traveled at an average of five miles per hour, could be regularly made in sixteen days.

The people of California have petitioned Congress to shorten the time on the St. Joseph and Placerville route as low as the Butterfield schedule, and hope when the line is stocked and stations complete, that it can be still further reduced to twenty days.

The Humboldt Telegraph Company have completed their line to Genoa, Carson Valley, 300 miles east of San Francisco, and will soon be to the sink of the Humboldt, over 100 miles further on towards Salt Lake.

HARVARD.—It is supposed that the vacancy in the Astronomical Professorship of Harvard University created by the death of Professor BOND will be filled by the appointment of Dr. GOULD, lately Superintendent of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. Dr. G. was appointed to that post mainly on the urgent recommendations of the Harvard savans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—AN OBSERVATORY IN THE CITY.—The monthly meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President in the Chair. Mr. BROWER moved to alter the by-laws, substituting a *viva voce* for the ballot form of voting in the election of members. Mr. J. DE P. OGDEN preferred to adhere to the present form. Mr. PERIT suggested the insertion of the words "unless a ballot be called for." Mr. SOUTHWORTH moved to lay the matter on the table for one month, which was carried. The Committee on Collisions at Sea reported that they were progressing. Mr. BARSTOW, from the Committee on the Usury Laws, read the form of a memorial to the Legislature asking for the repeal or modification of the laws. Mr. OGDEN had been informed that a modification only was all they could expect at present. The memorial was then adopted. Mr. F. MAURY, from the Committee on the Observatory, reported that the site on the Battery which they had wished to obtain for an Observatory had not been filled up. He did not think the site proposed in the Central Park would suit the wants of the mercantile community, and proposed that a new Committee of nine be appointed, with powers to appoint trustees to form a corporation, and that they take measures to construct an Observatory at an outlay of $20,000, upon condition that the Common Council would provide a site on the Battery. Mr. OGDEN objected that the Battery was given by the State as a public promenade. Mr. MARSHALL said, in view of the importance now attached to the chronometer for navigating our ships, New-York ought to have as good an Observatory as any other port in the world. He favored a location on the Battery, if it could be had. As to the Central Park, a site there would cost more money than could be raised. He said every consideration existed for having the chronometers of our ship masters as perfect as possible. The old mode of studying navigation had died out, and there were too few captains who could take a lunar observation. Commodore PERRY stated to him that not one lunar observation was taken on his way to Japan. He advocated the adoption of the resolution. The resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the President as the Committee: Messrs. M. Maury, L. Bierworth, R. L. Taylor, R. Phelps, A. A. Low, J. H. Brown, F. M. French, T. Dehon, A. Norrie. T. M. Wetmore spoke upon the importance of increasing the numbers in the Chamber, and moved a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a canvasser, whose business it should be to solicit the merchants to become members. The Chamber shortly afterwards adjourned.

A SINGULAR MURDEROUS ASSAULT—TWO MEN IMPLICATED.—Coroner SCHIRMER was yesterday called to take the *ante-mortem* examination of CHAS. SMITH, a middle-aged Irish laborer, residing at No. 71 Attorney-street, who says he was beaten by two men named JAMES SMITH and SAMUEL TYNG. The following is the statement of the wounded man, as returned on the Coroner's minutes: "On Sunday morning, at the corner of Clinton and Delancey streets, about 8 o'clock, I was in a Porter-house taking a drink. When I went in I saw a man named JAMES SMITH, whom I asked to drink. He did so, and in the course of conversation I asked him how all his women were. He replied by requesting me to walk out doors with him. I did so, and no sooner had I got beyond the door-sill than he assaulted me with a cart-rung, striking me over the head and face with it, and knocking me down. After I was down he continued beating me, and a man whose name I do not know kicked me when I was down. After they had finished beating me—and they stopped of their own accord—I managed to get home. During the day Officer EMERY brought two men before me whom I recognized to be those who committed the assault." The officer referred to testified to having arrested and confronted with the injured man, JAMES SMITH and SAMUEL TYNG, and that the former recognized them as his assailants. A verdict was rendered charging the accused parties with the committal of the assault, and the Coroner ordered their commitment to prison to await the result of SMITH's injuries. He presents a horrid spectacle, his face being badly lacerated, a portion of his scalp knocked off, and his body covered with bruises. His injuries are pronounced mortal.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-Jersey have expressed the opinion that there is a movement on foot to deprive that city of the benefits derived from the occupancy of its wharves, under the pretence of facilitating the delivery of goods, by requiring that the goods be immediately on their arrival transferred to warehouses in New-York, while the real purpose was a final removal of the Cunard line of steamers from Jersey City to wharves up town in New-York—a movement which they apprehend would greatly inconvenience importers, to whom the present arrangements are, as they claim, entirely satisfactory. In view of this suspicion they have passed a resolution directing the Corporation Attorney to prepare a memorial to be signed by the Mayor and the Clerk, under the corporate seal of the city, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, earnestly remonstrating against any change in the matter of landing the Cunard steamers at their wharves, calculated to create dissatisfaction on the part of merchants or others interested in the landing goods from said steamers, and urgently requesting that the application hinted at for a change be positively refused. The remonstrance is to be sent to the Representative from the Fifth District, and to Senators WRIGHT and THOMPSON, with a request that they take prompt measures to thwart the schemes of the parties engaged in the movement in reference to the Cunard steamers.

THE CORPSE IN A BARREL.—It is not yet forgotten what excitement was caused in the City nearly a year ago by the arrival of a barrel upon a Western railway train containing the remains of a woman so terribly mutilated that its identification was believed to be an utter impossibility. That a murder had been committed was deemed unquestionable, and the shipment of the mutilated remains in the mode described was believed to be the work of the murderer, done to avoid detection. The body was preserved, and the telegraph was used to discover where the barrel was shipped. Slowly but surely the mystery was unravelled. That "murder will out" was never more forcibly illustrated than in this case. The body proved to be that of SOPHIA WERNER, who had been murdered at Chicago by HENRY JUMPERTZ, a young barber, whose mistress she was. Ex-Coroner HILLS, HUGH MASTERSON, formerly Detective under Ex-Chief of Police MATSELL, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, and the keeper of the Dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, returned yesterday from Chicago, where they had been subpœnaed to attend the trial. They gave their testimony, reciting all the facts connected with the arrival of the body here and its reshipment to Chicago. The trial is still progressing, and absorbs more interest than any trial that has ever occurred in that city.

STEAM ICE-BOAT.—An ice-boat, constructed upon a new principle, is now in process of construction, partly in this City and partly in Milwaukee. It is the invention of Mr. NORMAN WIARD, of Janesville, Wis. The boat is intended to ply on the Mississippi River, between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, a distance of 300 miles, and will connect with the Mississippi and Milwaukee Railroad. This application of steam power has some very novel features. The boat is constructed of thin sheet-iron, and is 70 feet long, 3 feet high and 12 feet wide, and is intended to give perfect security should the ice in any emergency fail. A cabin is fitted up with seats for one hundred passengers. The whole is supported on two pairs of runners, hung upon journals, so as to allow them to vibrate, and insure an even bearing upon the ice. The attachment of these runners admits of raising and lowering the hull of the boat, so that its bottom may be from three to five feet above the ice, as the depth of snow may require. The engines and driving-wheel are placed at the stern, and the wheel is hung in adjustable spring bearings. The driving-wheel and runners are being made at the Novelty Works. The remainder of the work is under way at Milwaukee.

THE STORM.—Since the clear, pleasant weather of Tuesday and the earlier portion of Wednesday, we have had what seamen term a "northeaster." The wind has howled through the streets as loudly as it does through the forests, when the leaves are falling. There were no arrivals of vessels yesterday, in consequence of the storm. In the morning the Sound boat *Connecticut* started from here on a regular trip, but had not been long out before her Captain deemed it prudent to return until the passage of the storm. In the afternoon the wind had gone down sufficiently for the Captain of the *Commonwealth* to feel warranted in sailing, so he left with the *Connecticut's* passengers. During the previous night the cold increased, so that for several hours after daylight the streets were covered with ice, rendering walking dangerous. Early last evening the weather moderated, and at 11 o'clock last evening it was snowing.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.—JULIA GREEN the woman who on Wednesday afternoon, was the victim of the terrible assault with a hatchet in the hands of PATRICK RONAN, with whom she lived as wife at No. 150 Cliff-street, was alive last evening. Despite the large number of wounds she received, Dr. SHRADY says there is a bare possibility of her recovery. She alleges that RONAN was in the habit of ill using her, and that this was the reason of her packing up her things to leave him. She was deemed yesterday in too low a state to take her *ante-mortem* deposition. RONAN is still locked up awaiting the result of her injuries.

FROM THE PAWNBROKER'S TO THE RUM-SHOP.—JOHN KEARNEY, who has been but a few days out of the Penitentiary, yesterday went into a pawnbroker's establishment in Twenty-fourth-street, took off his coat, hat, vest and boots, pawned them for twenty-five cents, and thence hurried to a liquor shop and spent the money for rum. Maddened by the liquor, he went home and commenced beating his wife, till a policeman was called and arrested him. He was taken before Justice KELLY and ordered to be sent back to the Island.

THE VARICK-STREET MURDER.—The inquest in the case of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, the young man who was shot at the butcher shop No. 202 Varick-street, by Mr. FORD, the proprietor, which was assigned for yesterday, was postponed till to-day. The testimony promises to be very conflicting from the contrary allegations that have already been made by those who were present when the shooting occurred.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last evening, Marshal RYNDERS, of the Seventh Ward, in the Chair. The evening was spent in discussing the by-laws, and it was finally voted to print 500 copies for the use of the members. The Committee then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This organization met last evening at Mozart Hall, C. A. MAY, Vice-Chairman, presiding. A letter was received from Ex-Sheriff J. C. WILLETT, accepting the Chairmanship of the organization. The usual yearly Committees were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF's third "Evening with Sheridan," to-night, will consist of the reading of "The Critic, or a Tragedy Rehearsed,"—SHERIDAN's wittiest production—preceded by an introductory sketch. Mr. VANDENHOFF's entertainments, at his neat little hall in Broadway, are well worthy the patronage of the intelligent.

THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN'S LECTURE.—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will repeat his lecture on "Social Forces" at the Cooper Institute this evening before two Young Men's Literary Societies.

Police Reports.

MORE TICKET-SWINDLING.—George L. Ward, the operator in bogus tickets, who swindled the Canadian school-teacher a few days ago, has had the misfortune to encounter a tough customer in the person of a Mr. Benj. Weston. The gentleman named, who resides in this City, had occasion a short time since to visit Washington. He stepped into Ward's office, where he was told that $10 was the price of a ticket. He threw down some money, and, as he alleges, was swindled out of $5 in the change, and received a ticket for passage in an emigrant-train. Mr. Weston went to Washington, but not in the emigrant train. He returned to the City yesterday, and had Ward arrested. He expresses a determination to prosecute the matter until Ward gets his just deserts. The Canadian school-teacher asserts a similar determination. He says that efforts have been made to buy him off, but that he is not to be bought.

YOUTHFUL FINANCIERS.—Wm. Burt and Alonzo Kendrick, both young men, have lately turned their attention to negotiating forged drafts, and with marked pecuniary success. Wm. J. Bunce, who does business in Chatham-street; Dr. George Ross, of No. 11 Canal-street; John G. Harst, of No. 167 William-street; George F. Worden, and others, have been entrapped into parting with current City bills for their forged drafts. The youthful financiers were yesterday arrested and locked up for trial.

BLANK BOOKS CHEAP.—A youngster, named Charles Hastings, stole $50 worth of blank books from the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Wall-street, and sold them for two cents a pound to James O'Leary, a junk dealer in Cedar-street. The dealer in junk thought he had made a splendid bargain until his arrest yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He was taken before Justice WELSH, and, together with the boy, committed for trial.

THE NEW POLICEMEN.—The new Policemen who were appointed by the Police Commissioners on Wednesday, were sworn in yesterday by Mr. Embree, the Chief Clerk, and shields given to them. Only 25 appointments remain to be made to complete the list of 250 lately authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

STEALING GIN.—James Murphy was yesterday morning detected coming out of the liquor store of Michael Smith, No. 18 Dover-street, having in his possession five demijohns of choice liquors. The liquor was taken from him and he was taken before a Police magistrate and locked up.

The Last Elm-street Murder.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE CHARGED WITH THE HOMICIDE—CORONER'S INQUEST AND THE VERDICT.

The inquisition touching the death of the sailor, WM. F. BAKER, who was alleged to have been stabbed by JOHN LYNCH, with whom he boarded, at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, was held yesterday by Coroner O'KEEFE, at the City Hospital. The evidence gives a somewhat different version of the affair from that heretofore reported. The original statement, it will be remembered, was, that the deceased and his wife boarded with LYNCH, and that on last Saturday evening the former came home and announced his intention to take board elsewhere, and, thereupon, LYNCH became greatly enraged, seized a shoe-knife and stabbed BAKER several times in quick succession. According to the testimony the deceased came to the house intoxicated and expressed a determination to fight with some one. He started to leave the room for the alleged purpose of carrying out his intention, when he got into a dispute with LYNCH, which ended in his being stabbed. The wife of LYNCH asserts that the only knife she saw was in the hands of MARIA LYNCH, the alleged wife of BAKER—but who, it is said, was his mistress. BAKER's alleged mistress denies having had a knife at all, but frankly confesses—the same confession being made by the wife of LYNCH—that she was so intoxicated that she could not see much of anything. Both also stated that LYNCH was intoxicated as well as BAKER. The following is the substance of the testimony:

Maria Lynch testified that she lived with the deceased as his wife, and that they boarded with John Lynch and his wife, at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets; the prisoners were no relation of hers; on Saturday evening last the deceased came home a good deal intoxicated; he wanted to quarrel with some one, and shortly a dispute arose between him and the prisoner; after a brief scuffle, the deceased told her he was stabbed, which was the first she knew of the stabbing; she recognized the knife produced as belonging to the prisoner.

Henry Hughes, the proprietor of the lamp-store No. 536 Pearl-street, testified, that his place was underneath that occupied by the prisoner and his wife; on the Saturday evening referred to he heard a scuffle up stairs, and upon going up found that the deceased had been stabbed; the prisoner and his wife and the deceased and his wife were all a good deal intoxicated.

Officer Muldoon, of the Sixth Precinct, stated that the wife of the deceased called him to go and see her husband at No. 25 Mulberry-street, he having been stabbed; he went and saw the deceased, and asked him who stabbed him, to which he replied, "Never you mind, the fault is as much mine as Johnny's;" he afterwards arrested John Lynch, and obtained possession of a shoe-knife, which had the appearance of having been recently cleaned.

Mary Fitzgerald testified that she lived in the house occupied by Lynch, and heard a great noise in the room of deceased on Saturday evening last; she afterwards heard that the deceased had been stabbed.

Ellen Lynch testified that she was the wife of John Lynch; on Saturday evening the deceased came home intoxicated, and said he wanted to fight with some one; he and Maria Lynch, the woman who lives with him, shortly had a dispute, in which her husband joined; Maria Lynch had a knife in her hand, which she attempted to take from her; she was herself a good deal under the influence of liquor at the time; she saw no blood on the floor, or about the place after the occurrence; her husband, the deceased, and Maria Lynch, as well as herself, were all intoxicated.

Maria Lynch, being recalled, confessed to being intoxicated, but denied that she had any knife in her hand during the disturbance.

Dr. Quimby, surgeon at the City Hospital, testified that the deceased came to his death from peritonitis and internal hemorrhage, the result of five stabs, three in the chest and two in the abdomen.

The Jury after a brief deliberation rendered the following verdict: "That WM. F. BAKER came to his death by being stabbed with a knife in the hands of JOHN LYNCH, aided and abetted by his wife, ELLEN LYNCH, on the evening of Jan. 29, 1859."

The accused parties, following the verdict, were recommitted to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The husband gives his age as 27; birth-place, Ireland; occupation, shoemaker; and says he is innocent of the charge preferred against him. His wife also alleges innocence. She is two years older than her husband, and is also a native of Ireland.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Sunday last, THOMAS SHIELDS and MICHAEL DWYER, in the employ of JEREMIAH S. DONNELL, contractor, had a difficulty in a stable on Baltic-street, during which DWYER stabbed SHIELDS in the face with a pitch-fork. One prong entered the left eye, inflicting a wound which caused death yesterday morning. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where every attention was given to his case. The fork had passed into the brain about four inches. The only thing known relative to the origin of the quarrel is what DWYER himself states, as the parties were alone, and the injured man was not in a condition to give a statement. DWYER states that the deceased attempted to clinch him, and he raised his hands, with the fork in them, to defend himself, when the wound was inflicted. Coronor HILTON will hold an inquest to-day.

FOND OF POTATOES.—WILLIAM SMITH was arrested yesterday for defrauding several produce dealers, both in New-York and Brooklyn, out of large quantities of potatoes. He was held for a hearing.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The last of the Evening Schools, No. 17, was closed on Wednesday evening, with appropriate exercises. The average attendance upon this School during the four months it was open was 300—males, 200; females, 100.

The Italian Question—Note from the Brownings.

Having seen a statement in the American newspapers that Madame MARIO, late Miss JESSIE MERITON WHITE, has arrived in the United States, "recommended by the BROWNINGS," &c., &c., to lecture on "ORSINI" and "Italian Politics," we feel ourselves forced to explain distinctly that, with a strong personal affection and esteem for Madame MARIO, and a love for liberty and the democracy, still better known to all who know us, we yet entirely dissent both from her views of ORSINI and her opinions upon Piedmont, considering that every attack on the Piedmontese Government is leveled also against the general Italian cause. This is the first time we have noticed a printed observation on ourselves, and only a painful sense of duty constrains us to do so now.

ROBERT BROWNING,
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
ROME, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

Drs. Caroline Brown and Mary Stowel are among the regular advertisers in the Utica papers.

PERSONAL.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "I had an interesting chat last evening with Mr. Milburn, 'the blind preacher,' as he is popularly called, who related some incidents of interest about Prescott, the historian. He passed last Wednesday evening alone with Mr. Prescott, in the study of the latter at Boston. They had long been friends, doubly so from the fact that both were the subjects of a similar misfortune—blindness. They talked of literature, of history, of topics of current interest. The historian never seemed in higher health or more genial spirits. It was the last evening given to any one beyond his immediate family circle. The first news that met Mr. Milburn's ears, on his return home two days afterwards, was the sudden summons of his friend from life to death."

Henry Shaw, Esq., a wealthy and public spirited citizen of St. Louis is engaged in laying on and constructing an immense arboretum and garden on the plan of the *Jardin des Plantes* as a gift to the city of St. Louis. His design seems to be not only to make it a complete collection of all the known trees, plants and shrubs, but to include in its objects a full course of instruction in all matters relating to agriculture.

Senator Stow and wife are at the Clifton Springs Water Cure near Canandaigua. His nervous system is very much shattered, not having slept of any consequence for some two months. It is doubtful if he resume his seat in the Senate during the present month.

Bishop Bailey, of Newark, has purchased a site for the erection of a new Cathedral Church on High-street, in that city. The lot is 340 by 130 feet, and cost $10 000.

The Trustees of the Indiana State University have accepted the resignation of Dr. Daily, and elected Professor Wiley, Senior Professor, to take charge of the Institution, temporarily.

The Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne is now engaged on the life of General Quitman—all the correspondence and other papers of the late General having been placed in his hands.

It is a fact not generally known that the Count de Montalembert married a niece of Gen. Lafayette.

Ex-President Fillmore was at the Delavan in Albany on Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

Quintus F. Atkins, one of the Reserve pioneers, died in Brooklyn, Cuyahoga County, on the 23d of January, aged 77.

The Rev. Abiel Abbot, D. D., died in West Cambridge, near Boston, on Monday, aged 93 years.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
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Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
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Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *neplus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Water-proof Percussion Caps.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

How lightly falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers.
Ladies, if you wish White Satin, Kid and linen gaiter boots and slippers, for balls, parties, weddings, &c., patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes. — ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

F. Y. S.
BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

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SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
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E. P. Earle's New Perfume,
National Guard Bouquet.
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A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

CARPENTER—ROUSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, by the Rev. J. Z. Nichols, Mr. LESTER CARPENTER to Mrs. SARAH J. ROUSE, both of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

HUTCHINS—BROOKS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Van Zandt, CHARLES D. HUTCHINS, of this City, to ELIZA A. BROOKS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

GIRAUD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, JACOB P. GIRAUD, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Rev. Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th av. and 11th-st., without further invitation.

PRICHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, of croup, MARY S., only daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Prichard, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Dominick-st., on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MCGOWN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 3, of consumption, WASHINGTON MCGOWN, son of S. B. McGown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, 106th-st. and 3d-av. His remains will be interred in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

BETTS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 3, FRANCIS NEEDHAM, infant son of William and Isabel F. Betts.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, NELSON WORRALL, only child of Thomas and Elsie A. Scott, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 137 South 5th-st.

ROWE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, CHARLES MILES, son of Edward and Maria Rowe, aged 2 years.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Clawson-av., corner of Green.

MERCEIN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday evening last, MARY, widow of the late Thomas R. Mercein, in the 74th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at the house of her son-in-law, Henry A. Heiser, No. 176 West 23d-st., on Saturday next, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MABON.—At Grove Parsonage, Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, in the 5th year of her age, HARRIET VAN VRANKEN, eldest child of the Rev. Wm. V. V. Mabon and Emily Deas.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the Church, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VAN NEST.—At his residence in Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 24, RYNIER VAN NEST, in the 88th year of his age.

"Well calculated to arouse the Pharisees of the present day.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

THE FOURTH EDITION
Now Ready, of
NOTES FROM
PLYMOUTH PULPIT;
A Collection of Memorable Passages from the
DISCOURSES OF HENRY WARD BEECHER,
With a Sketch of Mr. Beecher and the Lecture-Room.
By AUGUSTA MOORE.
One neat 12mo. Price $1.

The book abounds in paragraphs of great beauty and of sententious eloquence.—*New-York Examiner.*

"Sparkling all over with diamonds, breathing at once humor and satire, feeding the hungry with the bread of life, and opening heaven to the dying."—*New-Haven Journal.*

"It is the most graphic description of Henry Ward Beecher, and his various attitudes and moods that we have ever met with."—*Chicago Christian Herald.*

"Every page has the stamp of Mr. Beecher's mind. The wit and drollery which sometimes sparkle even in his most solemn discourses are here."—*New-York Evangelist.*

"Its pages glow with generous and true sentiments, and burn with holy zeal for the Redeemer's interests."—*Boston Congregationalist.*

"The terseness of style, abundance of figure, boldness of thought and vividness of description, which are the individual characteristics of Mr. Beecher, both as a speaker and writer, abound in the book."—*New-York Christian Intelligencer.*

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Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

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₊ A liberal discount to Agents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to mutual arrangement, the Principals of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College have consented to meet the classes and members of the Mercantile Library Association at their Lecture-room, No. 23 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of elucidating the method of teaching Accounts and the Collateral Sciences, as practised at their Colleges. This will afford an excellent opportunity to such as are desirous of testing the merits of institutions of this kind, and, it is hoped, will prove of sufficient interest to secure a full attendance of the members of the Association. C. H. WEIDNER, Chairman Class Committee.

The lecture above specified will be delivered at Room No 23 Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING next, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to which the public generally, and business men in particular, are cordially invited.
S. S. PACKARD, Resident Principal.

PHOTOGRAPHING ON WOOD AND ENGRAVING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WOOD-CUT ILLUSTRATIONS. The subscribers by Price's patent process of photographing directly on the block of wood, and engraving therefrom, are enabled to produce a more accurate representation, and at less cost, than by the old tedious method of hand-drawing.

Photograph likenesses for engraving can be taken from the originals or other pictures.

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THE TIMES BUILDINGS.

The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides, it makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this central spot of taste, business and splendor, was taken for a Restaurant by CROOK & LUFF, and since they opened it last Spring it has been crowded. They give the earliest breakfasts and the latest dinners that are to be had down town, and at prices which amazed us when we looked at their Bill of Fare. The entrances are from Park-row and Nassau-st., up stairs for the Restaurant, and down stairs for the Lunch-Room, &c. The whole establishment is maintained with the utmost degree of elegance and convenience for the guests; and with a system of economy and rapidity of execution of orders, which surpasses the expectation of every guest.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES.

The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4 6, 8, 10, 12 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of

AMERICAN,

French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
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NECK-TIES ONLY.

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IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen.	36 WARREN-STREET.	This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

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An examination of
THE ROTARY LOCK,
Now in use by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince any one of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
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HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.

An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
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Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.

Families having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, and moderate price, by LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his oration on the *Character of Washington*, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, before the members of the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at the Plymouth Church. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had of the undersigned, and the members of the Board of Directors, also at W. W. Rose's, Messrs. Journey & Burnham's and H. H. Dickinson's, Atlantic-st., and at J. E. Davies' and Carl Prox's, Fulton-st.

G. L. HAIGHT,
S. W. CAREY,
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELIN, } Lecture Committee.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF FORTITUDE Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M., are particularly requested to meet at their Lodge-room, No 166 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, THIS FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN RENDAL. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.
JOHN MATHEWS, W. M.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, NO. 10, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains the ballad of "Home Sweet Home," by Bishop; "The Lancers Quadrille;" "The Standard Bearer" song by Lindpaintner; and the march from "Egmont," by Beethoven. All for 10 cents. Office No. 13 Frankfort st.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square),
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
THE LAIRD OF NORLAW,
A SCOTTISH STORY.
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12mo, Muslin, $1.

From the London Spectator.

Happily the Author of "Margaret Maitland" is again upon her old ground in "The Laird of Norlaw." Scottish character and Scottish manners are the topics of her theme, with a racy blending of Scottish feeling in its old and its modern forms.

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The author is one of the most truthful delineators of domestic life. The first perusal of her books insures a second, and often a third reading, and, like the novels of Sir Walter Scott, the more frequently they are reverted to, the greater the pleasure. We have very little doubt that the same marks of permanent favor which yet abide by the tales of Miss Edgeworth and Miss Austen, and the novels of Scott and Bulwer, are in store for this gifted lady's agreeable works of fiction.

II.
LA PLATA:
THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION,
AND
PARAGUAY.
Being a Narrative of the Exploration of the River La Plata and adjacent countries, during the years 1853 '54, '55 and '56, under the orders of the United States Government.
By THOMAS J. PAGE, U. S. N.,
Commander of the Expedition.
WITH MAP AND NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.
8vo, Muslin, $3.

This Volume contains the Official Narrative of one of the most important Expeditions ever sent out by our Government. The vast region drained by the river La Plata and its tributaries was closed to commerce and navigation by the rigid Colonial Laws of Spain, the civil wars which followed the Independence, and the subsequent selfish policy of Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres. After the defeat and flight of Rosas, one of the first acts of Urquiza, the able and enlightened Director of the Argentine Confederation, was the decree of Aug. 28, 1852, declaring the waters of the Confederation free to the flags of all nations. Our Government was the first to avail itself of this decree. Early in 1853 the steamer *Water Witch* was placed under the command of Lieut. Page, with instructions to explore the Rivers of La Plata, and report upon their navigability and adaptation to commerce. Lieutenant Page executed his commission with rare fidelity and intelligence, and has embodied the results in this volume. The explorations described in the Narrative embrace an extent of 3,600 miles of river navigation, and 4,400 miles of journey by land in Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation. The River Paraguay alone was found to be navigable, at low water, by a steamer drawing nine feet, for more than 2,000 miles from the ocean. The basin of La Plata is almost equal in extent to that of the Mississippi, and not inferior in salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, while the head waters of its rivers penetrate the richest mineral provinces of Brazil and Bolivia. The products of this region must find their outlet through the River La Plata. The population numbers scarcely one person to a square mile, but great inducements to emigration are now offered by the Argentine Confederation. The commerce of the country, already considerable, is capable of immediate and almost indefinite increase.

Lieutenant Page's Narrative contains ample information respecting the soil, climate, and productions of the country, and the manners, habits, and customs of the people. An interesting and valuable account of the Jesuit Missions in La Plata is appended to the Narrative. The Illustrations comprise the accurate Map of the Country, prepared by the orders of our Government, Portraits of Urquiza, Lopez, Francia, and Loyola, and numerous Engravings of Scenery, Character and Incident.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA. Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of H. B. M's Government, in the years 1849-1855. By HENRY BARTH, Ph. D., D. C. L. With a Map and numerous elegant Illustrations. Complete in three vols. 8vo. Muslin, $7 50; Half Calf $10 50.

SYLVAN HOLT'S DAUGHTER, A Novel. By HOLME LEE, author of "Kathie Brande." 12mo. Muslin, $1.

THE LAND AND THE BOOK; or, Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and the Scenery of the Holy Land. By W. M. THOMSON, D. D., Twenty-five Years a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Syria and Palestine. With two elaborate Maps of Palestine, an accurate Plan of Jerusalem, and *several Hundred Engravings*, representing the Scenery, Topography, and Productions of the Holy Land, and the Costumes, Manners and Habits of the People. Two elegant large 12mo Volumes, Muslin, $3 50; Half Calf, $5 20.

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HISTORY OF FREIDRICH THE SECOND, called Frederick the Great. By THOMAS CARLYLE, author of "History of the French Revolution," "Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," "Sartor Resartus," &c. 4 vols. 12mo, muslin, $1 25 each. (Vols. I. and II., with Portraits and Maps, now ready.)

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PURE PORT WINE.

OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF NEW-YORK will find it to their advantage to advertise in the Kentucky *Yeoman*. The *Yeoman* is published tri-weekly and weekly at Frankfort, Ky., and being the official paper of the State, has the largest and most general circulation of any paper in the State.

Merchants and manufacturers wishing to make their business known in all parts of Kentucky and in the South and West generally, can find no better medium than the Kentucky *Yeoman*. For terms address S J. M. MAJOR & CO., Frankfort, Ky., or S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., New-York, N. Y.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, NO. 10, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains the ballad of "Home Sweet Home," by Bishop; "The Lancers Quadrille;" "The Standard Bearer" song by Lindpaintner; and the march from "Egmont," by Beethoven. All for 10 cents. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.
A NEW DEFENDER OF THE PROBANG.
THE SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.
"TRUTH WILL PREVAIL."

The recent tragedy enacted by the members of the Medical Faculty and the Academy of Medicine of this City a few weeks since, in the death, and the subsequent investigation of the cause of the same—of one of our late distinguished citizens—has not only exposed to the public the uncertain theories of the different schools of medicine, but has revealed the deceptive practices of physicians, and the unreliable treatment which the sick, who, in their blind confidence, trust their lives in the hands of the regular Faculty, are subject to.

THE STARTLING, SUBLIME ACTORS IN THIS TRAGEDY OF ERRORS are the members of the Medical Faculty who assembled at the Academy of Medicine on the night of the 19th of January, 1859, for the purpose of determining the immediate cause of the late Mr. Whitney's death; and who, after receiving the report of a thorough and searching *post mortem* examination by Dr. Valentine Mott, one of the most able and scientific Surgeons of this or any other age, assisted by the eminent and skillful Physicians, Drs. Beale and Alexander Mott, were unable to decide as to the immediate cause of death, and hence tabled the motion calling for the investigation, leaving the public still in the dark as regards this sad and mysterious case.

For the present we will leave the STARTLING, SUBLIME ACTORS in *this new tragedy*, and turn our attention to the Star actor in the BEWILDERING, RIDICULOUS cast, who makes his début in this exciting drama in two characters, and who is no less a personage than the celebrated Senator Doctor, proprietor and manufacturer of a Popular Pill, made after a recipe said to be discovered 103 years since. The first of these characters which the Senator Doctor assumes is that of opponent to the application of astringents to ulcers or tumors in the throat or lungs. In defining his position in this character he asks:

"Who is there not but has seen the most fatal consequences from the sudden healing of an ulcer, or the stopping of an issue where these avenues of impurities had been long open? And when the lungs have become in the habit of throwing off viscid phlegm, for some months or years, it is equally dangerous by the use of astringent remedies to suddenly stop this action."

See advertisement in New-York *Herald* of Jan. 30, 1859.

We agree with our learned and distinguished Senator Doctor in this part of his argument, and have always advocated the use of our RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT AND REGULATING PILLS *to be taken internally, and our* READY RELIEF *to be applied externally* in all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest; and in all cases wherein they have been tried we have never known them fail in removing tuberculous deposits, and restoring the unhappy consumptive to renewed health.

The use of Radway's Remedies will PURIFY AND EQUALIZE the circulation of the blood. The use of astringents, such as the nitrate of silver, either through the tubes or by the application of the probang, we denounce as unsafe and dangerous, under all circumstances, nor can we agree with the opinions as expressed by the Senator Doctor, in his second character AS DEFENDER OF THE PROBANG.

In the same advertisement from which we have selected the above extract, the Doctor boldly comes to the rescue of the probang in the following language:

"I believe that, with reference to the case in question, previous to the last application, the tumor had made considerable progress. It was this which occasioned the *peculiar sensitiveness* in the part—THE PROBANG WAS INNOCENT. Strange that this case, which has alarmed so many, should nearly have made a convert of me."

We would respectfully ask the Senator Doctor on what he predicates his belief? Did he make an examination of the decedent's throat at any time "previous to the last application" of the probang? or was he present at the post-mortem examination?

Drs. Mott, Beale and Alexander Mott, in their report to the Academy, after a thorough and searching examination, distinctly deny that any such tumor existed previous to the application of the probang; and Dr. Mott, the elder, further stated that there were no symptoms of disease exhibited "that might not have been established within a week."

Neither has Dr. Green presented any testimony establishing the fact which the Senator Doctor says "he believes existed."

The public require more tangible and convincing evidence than *mere* "*belief*"—carelessly expressed in a newspaper advertisement—and before the Senator Doctor can successfully prove the innocency of the probang, to the satisfaction of the public he must produce more positive evidence than his supposition—he *cannot go back of the report and testimony of Doctors Mott, Beale and Mott.*

The Senator Doctor first condemns the application of astringents to ulcers, issues, tumors, &c., and yet proclaims the *probang*—which is the instrument by which the astringent is applied—"*Innocent*," and charges "the *peculiar sensitiveness* in the part" to the "considerable progress the tumor had made *previous to the last application of the probang*." Does the Doctor mean to assert that the last application of the probang did not increase "the peculiar sensitiveness?" The Senator Doctor closes his defence of the probang by informing the public that it was "strange that this case, which has alarmed so many, should nearly have made a convert of me." Convert to what? The probang, which he pronounces "innocent," or to the (nitrate of silver) astringent, which is applied by the means of the probang, which he condemns? We would suggest, that in future the Doctor cherish the word "nearly;" it is the only loophole left him for escape; had he become quite a convert his own pills could not save him.

The treatment which the Doctor recommends in similar diseases to that of the late Mr. Whitney, is no less ridiculous than his defense of the probang. Drastic, scouring evacuations from the bowels of persons suffering with "great weakness, nervousness and terror," will leave all such in a still weaker condition. The only safe treatment in such cases is to give a medicine like Radway's Regulating Pills, which produce a mild and natural discharge from the bowels in a natural manner, by restoring tone to the liver and exciting a natural secretion of the bile, and regulating the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, to the healthy performance of their duties. A person, however weak and nervous, or costive, will find, after taking a dose of Radway's Regulating Pills, that the evacuations from their bowels continue to be regular after they discontinue their use. No drastic purgings, no cramping pains, no irritation of the mucous membrane, no piles, no weakness, no costiveness, will follow the use of these Pills. They purify the blood and equalize its circulation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, applied to the Throat and Chest, in all cases where there is Difficult Breathing, Tightness, Hacking Coughs, difficulty of expectorating or raising Phlegm, Pain and Weakness, Sore Throat, will give immediate ease to the patient, and in cases where there are Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Bronchitis, either acute or chronic, Radway's Renovating Resolvent will remove these evidences of disease, and restore the Lungs and Throat to a sound and healthy condition.

There is no disease, either acute or chronic, malarious, scrofulous or infectious, but that either Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent or Regulating Pills will arrest and cure.

We have invited the Medical Faculty to test our Remedies in the hospitals of the sick; and if, after due trial, they were not found more worthy—more efficacious—in the treatment of all diseases in which they were used than the medicines employed by the regular Doctors, to come boldly out and denounce them. If, on the other hand, they were found to possess the merits we claim for them, to let the people know it. We shrink from no examination either of the Regular Faculty or Laymen, and are ready at all times to test the efficacy of our Remedies against all others, and before a congress of the most eminent physicians in the world.

The Public's servants,
RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING
All in the purple sky
My wife and I, we tossed about,
And could not close an eye.
I cursed and swore, she scolded me
All through the weary night,
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed-bugs' savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went
Next morn to LYON'S store,
And home in joyful triumph I,
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito, roach and fly.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS are warranted to destroy all house and vegetable insects and vermin. Houses, ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, General Family Medicine Dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, opposite the Astor House.

15 CENTS. C C C 15
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15 CENTS. C C C 15 CENTS.
15 CENTS. C C C

TO THE MOTHERS OF AMERICA.—Should your children be suffering from Croup, or any inflammatory affection of the throat and bronchial tubes, try by all means a box of TOWER'S COMPOUND COUGH CREAM. It is prepared with especial reference to its soothing qualities, is a pure vegetable compound, and from its delightful taste will be found to work wonders with infants, who would loathe a medicine of a less pleasant nature. Sold by all druggists, in 15 and 25 cent boxes. Wholesale dépôt, No. 208 Broadway, New-York. Local agents wanted.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!!

Nothing looks worse than unclean teeth, no matter what personal adornment you undergo or toilet requisites you use. If you neglect your teeth all is useless. Now, there is no excuse; for 25 cents a year you can have beautiful white teeth and a sweet breath, and warranted not to injure the teeth of a child. Fifteen years' extensive sale pronounces THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL POWDER the best extant, submitted to hundreds of dentists, and all declare it innocent and good. Sold by all Druggists.

TRUTH FEARS NO LAW.

"Personally appeared before me, Dr. S. B. SMITH, who did depose and say, that the certificates of cases, as published by him in the newspapers, are true and genuine. Affirmed to before me W. H. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Deeds, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York."

LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES produced in six weeks by my incomparable Onguent; it will produce hair on the baldest head as if by magic. $1 a bottle, forwarded to any address on receipt of an order. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st.; HAYES, BROOKLYN.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. Protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 38 John-st., (up stairs.)

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
G. E. MENDUM

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
[illegible] ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress, cutting and fitting of children's clothes and embroidery; has long experience in the care of children; prefers growing up children; or would do light chamberwork and sewing, [illegible] on a lady. The very highest City reference given. [illegible] at or address No. 25 East 31st-st., near Madison-av. [illegible] be see till suited at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is a good baker, and first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; hours from 6 to [illegible] o'clock. Best of City reference given. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are tidy and respectful; speak English; will try to please their employer. Apply No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer—good hand at all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, OR ONE WHO IS competent to get up children's clothing; to a person of talent and experience there is a desirable first-class situation now open. Address CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, which will be attended to immediately.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress or the latter alone; the other to cook, wash and iron. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a very competent person as first class laundress or chambermaid and fine washing. Best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 173 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, the residence of her late employer, where she lived nearly three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, who understands French cooking and all kinds of removes and desserts; has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper. Can give good City references. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMPERED, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew well, or do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as excellent cook; no objection to assist with the washing, if required; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, washing and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th st., near 3d-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FAITHFUL and competent girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. For information as to capability apply to No. 55 West 11th-st., where she now lives.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Can give satisfactory recommendations from her last employers. Call at No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-class cook; can be seen at No. 74 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, to cook, wash and iron Apply at No. 33 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, a situation to drive an express wagon or a coupee carriage. The advertiser understands the care of horses, and is an excellent servant in or out of doors, and willing to take care of an invalid gentleman, or to travel, he being accustomed to such. Good City reference and security given if required. Address a note to T. F. G., No. 244 Mulberry-st., or Box 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STOUT, ACTIVE young man, a Protestant, as porter in some wholesale manufacturing or mercantile business down town; can bring unexceptionable references, and would be willing to make himself generally useful in whatever capacity engaged. Address, for two days, G. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE SINGLE young man, who has had some experience as porter and cartman in a store and factory in this City, a similar situation; will be found careful and industrious in his business. Wages low for the present. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation in a country place to take care of a horse, cow and work around; he understands perfectly the raising of early vegetables and all plain garden work, and will be willing and civil. Any gentleman in want of such a man will address HELP, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, which will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, FROM Canada, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to A. B., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man; has had charge of some large places in New-York and vicinity; can produce City references. A place where there is glass, and where there is a remuneration of wages paid required. Address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; or would take care of a vegetable garden; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address M. D., No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man a situation; he is a first-rate gardener; understands green house trees, and all kinds of vegetable gardening; is also willing to take care of horses or go a farming; has the very best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has driven in the City nearly seven years; has satisfactory City reference from his last employer. Address P. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 16, A PERMANENT situation in a commission or wholesale hardware store; he resides with his parents, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. W., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family. Best of City reference for capability. Address J. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

$50—A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE THIS amount to any one who will assist him to obtain a situation as Bank Messenger, Inspector, Insurance Company Collector, out-door agent, or in any capacity that requires activity, honesty and integrity. I can give the very best of reference, and security for the faithful performance of duty. Address Mr. WHITING, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO MASTER BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—By a strong and able young man, a chance to make himself useful in this business; is fully posted in every branch; wages not so much an object as a steady job. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
[illegible] THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn,
[illegible] and SATURDAYS in New-York.
[illegible] has the pleasure of informing his [illegible] the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as [illegible] season in Paris, is the Evergreen [illegible] was taught last season at his [illegible] last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. [illegible] place.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West [illegible], New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons [illegible] Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. [illegible] evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

TO LET.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER of years, the large five-story building, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS—The upper part of the five-story white marble building No. 555 Broadway; the second story is 200x25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hoistways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 90 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, to let, and the furniture for sale. The house is in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn; and the furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom suites, with velvet and Brussels carpets pier and mantel mirrors, is of the best quality and in excellent order. Possession given 1st April if desired. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY ELIGIBLE store, No. 669 Broadway, in the Lafarge House, at present used for millinery and fancy goods near the main entrance of the hotel, and but two doors from Burton's Theatre. Unquestionable security for the rent is required, which will be low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. G. HUSZAK, No. 3?2 Broadway, or No. 101 East 13th-st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ENGLISH-basement brown-stone front four-story house in West 34th-st.; house furnished in first class style. No one need apply except those wanting a first-class house. For particulars, apply to E. H. PULLEN, No. 3 Pine-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING STORE, EIGHT rooms and attic, in the village of Morrisania, corner of Washington-av. and 7th st; excellently located for either a grocer or baker; will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of JOHN GRESON, No. 215 Front-st., near Fulton Market.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 80 Erie-st., Jersey City; about 12 minutes' walk from the ferry; rent $300; gas and water in the house; possession given when required. Apply on the premises or address J. T. R., Box No. 2,443 lower Post-office, New-York City.

TO LET—BROADWAY LOFTS, POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, light and airy; 33 feet front on Broadway, and 70 on Cedar-st., a central location for furs, dry goods or straw goods, or fancy business. Apply to M. PATER, No. 25 Nassau-st.; or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL, FIVE-STORY store Nos. 372, 373 and 374 South-st. Steam power could be applied. Also, the wharf and pier in front of the same. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 88 20th-st., or No. 643 Water-st.

TO LET—A WALL-STREET OFFICE, NEAR William-st., on first floor, with large safe, fire place, Croton water, &c., suitable for a Banker or Insurance Company. Possession immediately. Address BANKER, Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 604 Broadway, adjoining the Smithsonian House, having two plate-glass show windows, rolling iron shutters. Depth 50 or 95 feet. Apply on the premises, or at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE ON BROADWAY TO let, from Feb. 1, and fixtures for sale. This is a desirable store, and a fine location for business. Apply immediately, on the premises, No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; splendid houses for sale and to let. Wanted—Stores, lofts and houses, for the best of merchants.
N. C. BISHOP, No. 164 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—A VERY SUPERIOR SUITE of offices in the *Times* Building, consisting of three rooms, and fronting on Park-row, to be let together or separate. Apply at room No. 9 of No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, LARGE four story building, No. 1,202 Broadway, near 39th-st., well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or a coach and wagon depository. Apply to JOHN BROWER, No. 5 Coenties-slip, corner of Water-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND-STORY OF HOUSE NO. 413 Broadway; also the large house, containing 17 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 487 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house, No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. May be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., 45 South-st.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOURTEEN LOTS ON South st., between Jackson and Corlears sts. Apply to E. KETELTAS, No. 92 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN NO. 3 TRYON-ROW, facing the Park, at reasonable rents. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE STORE, Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in the best business location in the City. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 35 MACDOUGAL-STREET. POSSESSION immediately. House has 14 rooms. Inquire at No. 33 Macdougal st.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, IN A FIRST-class neighborhood, either in this City or Brooklyn, or a few acres of land, well improved, suitable for a gentleman's residence, on the Hudson River, not over one hour's ride from the City, in exchange for three thousand acres of first-class farming lands in the State of Wisconsin, or a first-class farm, well improved, with ten acres of orchard, first-class house, living spring in the basement, convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c., will be given as above, all at a very low figure. Address TRADE, Box 134 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

SEVERAL FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses wanted by very desirable and responsible tenants, at rents varying from $500 to $3,000. Parties having such to let may find unexceptionable occupants by applying at our office.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, HOUSES, lots or Western lands wanted in exchange for staple dry goods, cloths, cassimeres and fancy goods. Parties willing to pay some cash may secure a very desirable stock of goods by calling at our office.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE, A HOUSE WITH two or more lots, suitable for a private residence, worth about $6,000 or under, in a good neighborhood in East Brooklyn, near city cars. Address BRUSH, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, for a small family; rent not to exceed $400. Would have no objection to purchase the furniture, if suitable. Possession no later than 20th inst. Address D. F., Box No. 163 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, FROM THE FIRST OF May, (or before,) a small furnished house, in a pleasant location in New-York, for a very small family. Address Box No. 2,349, Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—TO LEASE IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, for a term of years, a large house or two houses communicating, for the purpose of a club. Address for three days, Box 334 Post-Office, stating terms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE IN Brooklyn, to cost not over $5,000 cash. Must be on a street running east and west, or nearly so. Address H. GOODWIN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—OF TWENTY TO FIFTY acres, from 30 to 100 miles north of New-York City, with good buildings, healthy location, and near Friends' Meeting; price $3,000 to $5,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,872 Post Office, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED A MAN AND WIFE, (Americans, Scotch or English,) from April 1, on a farm of 60 acres, in Westchester County, about 30 miles from New-York City. The man must be a good farmer, capable and willing to work; his wife must understand the care of the dairy and be a good housekeeper. Best of reference required as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any parties possessing these requisites may address A. B. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, with reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to act as canvasser for a New-York house. One who has had some experience in agency business would be preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 2,707 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SCOTCH OR GERMAN, and married man preferred, having a good tenant-house for him. None need apply without good reference as to character and ability. Address Box No. 1,982 Post Office.

WANTED—TWO CHAIR MAKERS AND TWO cabinet makers; constant employment to steady workmen.
S. HARRISON & SON,
No. 350 West 24th st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—CASH SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. One acquainted with City trade. Address Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITER, TO ASSIST IN WAITING and general housework; good references required. Apply at No. 2 Neilson-place, from 10 till 11 o'clock.

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITOR.—A GOOD JOB compositor wanted by JOHN W. OLIVER, 43 Ann-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. APPLY at No. 473 Broadway, first-floor.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ½ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City, gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN G. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, plough and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, barouche, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars, inquire of C. V. FREEMAN, Esq., Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 2d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA WESTCHESTER County, a two-story and attic house with a wing, containing 14 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land. On the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, hen-house, and some fruit and ornamental trees. Situated 1½ miles from Harlem River, in an excellent neighborhood, on high ground, and perfectly healthy; communication with New-York at all hours, by New-York and Harlem Railroad or by stages, which pass the door, connecting with the Harlem steamboats and 2d and 3d avenue Railroads. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot, No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 15 ACRES, with good buildings, &c., in Westchester County about 20 miles from New-York. Also, a house and lot in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, substantially built, brick, three story, and with beautiful view of the Bay. Lot 25x100; house 25x50. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or would exchange for property in central part of Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., or No. 37 Willow-place.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

EXECUTORS' SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, the two-story and attic brick-front house on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 34 Lewis-st. The usual Executor's deed will be given.
JAS. R. WOOL, } Executors.
WILLIAM POST, }

FOR SALE—FOR $2,300—A SMALL BRICK-front three-story house, in Williamsburg, in a very pleasant neighborhood; the house is in thorough repair, having a portico at the front door and a balcony in front of second story; marble mantels, including carpets, oilcloth, chandelier and gas fixtures. $1,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. FORSTER, No. 260 7th-st., New-York, or A. MANGER, No. 252 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on north-east corner 9th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $5?0 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on south-west corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; inside lots, $500 each; 90 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to
G. & S. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house, No. 36 3d st., one door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUFACTURING building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$4,000—FOR SALE.—THOSE THREE three-story and basement brick houses, all alike, on the north side of 48th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., built in the very best manner, directly opposite the Vanderpool Park. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBT. JOHNSON, No. 292 3d-av.

$6,000—GOOD INVESTMENT.—TWO 4-story brick houses, near 3d-av., in 24th-st., in good order (pay well) will be sold at a bargain, and only $1,000 wanted on each house. Apply to owner, No. 367 3-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house No. 153 West 34th-st., together with the carpets, chandeliers, glass and cornices, which are new. The house is in thorough repair. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage house and stables all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. F. HASKINS, on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF THE late Thomas Ketchum, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County N. Y., two miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Mamaroneck, and 3½ miles from White Plains, containing 120 acres of land, (formerly owned by Benjamin Cornell, deceased,) will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon. The buildings are large and convenient. There are two orchards of about ten acres of grafted fruit. The land is of superior quality, well watered, well fenced and in good cultivation, with a sufficient supply of wood and timber. It is well suited for a farmer, or a gentleman retiring from business, and is within 1½ miles of the two meeting houses of the Friend's Society in Scarsdale. If desired by the purchaser, an amount, not exceeding 60 per cent. of the purchase-money, can remain on mortgage, on the farm, for a term not over five years, at 6 per cent. interest, if paid half-yearly. A perfect title, free from all incumbrance, and possession on the 1st of April next, will be given. Persons desiring information about the farm, can apply to the subscriber, to ELIJAH TOMPKINS, Scarsdale; or to SILAS SUTTON, No 111 2d-av., New York City.—Dated Harrison, Nov. 29, 1858.
THOMAS SUTTON,
Agent and Attorney of the heirs of Thos. Ketchum, dec'd.

FARM AT AUCTION—LOCATED IN MIDDLETOWN, Monmouth, N. J., two miles from Red Bank, eight from Keyport, containing 116 acres of valuable land, will be sold at public auction at the hotel in Middletown, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1859, at 1 o'clock. The buildings are a large dwelling house, located on high ground. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country. There is, also, a barn, carriage-house, wood-house, all in good repair. There is on the premises a fine young bearing apple orchard; also, a young pear orchard five years old; grapes, cherries, strawberries, &c. There is probably no location more healthy, or with more congenial society—churches of different denominations—and good schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the City for the country. Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by calling on the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy.
J. L. CONOVER.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John H. Siegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 378 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 136 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 138 Livingston st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 199 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 90 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3 story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st. brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.
Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th av., 75th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 5th-av. and 83d-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., 88th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 9?d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.
Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 8th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORner of Waverley-place and Perry-st. Lot 50 feet on Perry-st. and 70 feet on Waverley-place. This is an excellent opportunity for investment. The property must be sold to settle an estate, and builders or capitalists are invited to examine the location, as the neighborhood is rapidly improving. For particulars, inquire of L. STARR, at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, No. 46 Pine-st., or at No. 5? Hammond-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE THREE-STORY brick house No. 61 Jane-st., near Hudson; in excellent order, with gas, Croton, &c; two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
Also, a first class farm of 140 acres, in Dutchess County, for which a good dwelling-house in the upper part of the City will be taken in part payment; balance on mortgage. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON UNION-PLACE AND 16TH-ST.—The house and lease of lot on the northeasterly corner of 4th-av. and 16th-st., known as No. 36 Union-place. The lot is 27 feet wide and 125 feet deep; the house, including a three-story back building, about 80 feet deep. Also for sale, the lot on the northerly side of 16th-st., adjoining the above property on the rear. Said lot is 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and held by title in fee. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased, No. 135 12th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR FULL-size four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 12? West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses 20 feet by 40 feet, Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 141 East 30th-st., or No. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Belchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., 13 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Dépôt; said farm is all cleared except about 6 acres of woodland; it has a large fruit orchard, with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 8 miles from Springfield and 6, from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 94 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, TOGETHER with a new, handsome dwelling and brick workshop standing thereon. There is well and cistern water on the premises, also, a garden, tastefully arranged. It is a pretty place, and being only two minutes' walk from a railroad dépôt, would be very convenient for a New-York merchant or mechanic. For further particulars, apply to J. J. BROOKS, No. 81 Maiden-lane, New-York, or on the premises, No. 374 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches in width, with the usual depth of the block; replete with all modern improvements. If not sold before the 8th instant, will be rented. For terms, apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.) May be viewed from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale in and about Jersey City, dwelling houses with all the modern improvements, at prices ranging from $1 100 to $14,000. Also vacant lots about one mile from the ferry at very low prices. Terms easy. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 93 Montgomery st., Jersey City.
KEENEY & HALLADAY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND 37½ feet by 100 on the north side of Bergen-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Being in a fine business location, this is a good piece of ground for some mechanical business. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Part of purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL NEW dwelling, far up town, near 2d and 3d av. railroads, with Croton water, range, heater, gas, &c.; an attractive residence for a genteel family; may now be seen, heated up, by applying at No. 397 4th-st.; terms very accommodating.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 211 5th-av., second house above Madison-square; lot 20x100 feet; house 20x50 feet; the most desirable situation on the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, (Murray Hill,) between Lexington and 4th-avs., two first-class four story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, finished with all the improvements, and good houses in a good location. Terms to suit. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED country place at Ravenswood, with front on East River, 30 minutes' from Wall-st. Price moderate; terms easy. JNO. TOWNSEND, Jr., room No. 3 Park Bank Building.

COTTAGE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—A brick cottage and lot on 40th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., for sale. Price $4,500; $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire of T. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

BUILDING LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN for sale, on Hicks-st., Brooklyn, well situated for improvement; party walls already built each side. *The water is now introduced into Brooklyn.* Apply to
E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—ON 35TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av., a four story English basement brown stone house, replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to P. A. LEHMAN, No. 398 4th-av.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

A CARD.—SIMS & RICHARDSON, REAL ESTATE Brokers, Land Agents and Accountants. Office, No. 486 3d av., between 35th and 36th sts., west side. Houses and lots bought and sold and exchanged; Rents and bills collected, and security given, when required; Loans negotiated on security of bond and mortgage; Insurance Policies effected. All business confided to our charge attended to with promptitude, and a determination to secure and maintain the confidence of all parties with whom we may become connected.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINGLE roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
A number of plots fronting on the Park, on 59th-st., 8th and 5th avs., that are rapidly increasing in value; also, several plots near Harlem.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS HOUSE FOR SALE—Four stories, brown stone. 25x60, situated in the cross street between 5th-av. and Broadway, near Madison Park, built by himself, for his own use, without regard to cost; together with the furniture, which is strictly first-class; will sell the whole for $13,000—$1,800 on mortgage. Address N. D., Box No. 528 Post-Office. Parties wanting a complete, furnished house, can seldom meet with a better opportunity.

A THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK HOUSE for sale, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession May 1. Also,
A lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th sts.
4 lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT MIDDLETOWN.—For sale at Middletown, Conn., the country seat of the late Samuel D. Hubbard, located on the high ground, near the College and in the vicinity of many elegant residences. The view from the house and grounds is very extensive, and commands the surrounding country and the valley of the Connecticut River for a great distance up and down. The place contains 45 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. There is a large and conveniently-arranged mansion house, a farm house, containing nine rooms, and a house suitable for a gardener; also 4 barns, a cow house, ice house, 5 wells of excellent water, cistern, &c., &c. Several hundred rare fruit trees; fine old forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, &c. There is probably no interior city at the North more healthy or with more congenial society—churches of several denominations, and unsurpassed schools. This place is highly recommended to any family seeking a pleasant and healthy Northern residence, or for any one wishing to exchange the city for the country. Access by New-Haven and Hartford Railway to Middletown. For further particulars, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern-built two story and attic house, situated on Clove Road, Staten Island, three-quarters of a mile from Factoryville Landing, adjoining to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements—hot and cold baths, water closets, plumbing &c.; full size of house 37x40 feet, 15 rooms, all new within one year; the gas pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, (four stalls,) carriage and harness house, wood and hen-house and workshop. There is a never failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn, and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry bed, also asparagus; Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold, furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $2,500—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Flushing, L. I., a modern-built two-story and attic frame house, with basement and cellar, and the lot. Said property is pleasantly located on Clinton-av., having a fine water prospect of Flushing Bay. The house is 22 by 23 feet, with a wing on the rear, and possesses many conveniences not found in other buildings of its size. The lot is 44 feet front by 168 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. For a small family, who are desirous to live in a healthy and improved village, it will be found one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York. Communications to the City, several times per day, by railroad and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. PECK.
FLUSHING, Jan. 25, 1859.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c.; a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will be let with the place, and possession given when wanted. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—IN THE VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a beautiful country residence located in the most healthy and desirable part of the village, and having a fine water prospect. The building is in first-rate order, and built of the very best of materials. Its size is 28x36 feet, and has a piazza on front and rear, with a basement and cellar. The lot is about 75 feet front and 400 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Its situation is convenient both to the railroad and steamboat. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and at the price is the cheapest property in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, and the grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession on short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY desirable country residence, within four minutes' walk of the dépôt, very pleasantly located, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, nearly new, a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood house and other out-buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c. This is a very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in the City, as it is but 1¾ hours from New-York by railroad; trains pass five or six times a day each way. Possession given immediately.
JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, suitable for a gentleman doing business in this City, situated in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth City, State of New-Jersey, and but a few minutes' walk of the dépôt. The house is large and convenient—gas throughout, hot-air furnace, and all the conveniences of a city residence. There is about three-quarters of an acre of ground, with fine carriage-house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to or address JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A TWO-STORY and attic cottage, containing seven rooms, with lot 60x150, about seven minutes' walk from the dépôt.
Also, at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y., a cottage, with about one-third of an acre of ground, covered with fruit of every description, commanding one of the finest prospects on the Hudson, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, real estate and collecting agent, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable cottage residence on Atlantic-st., two minutes' walk from the dépôt, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas; half an acre of ground, laid out in a vegetable garden, with fruit and shade trees, a good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of M. A. PICOT, No. 68 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME double two-story cottage, modern built, nearly new, and in complete order, located on one of the most commanding sites in Orange; excellent water, abundance of fruit and berries; within three minutes' walk of the dépôt, or 150 yards of the stage route. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24 New-York Post-Office, or apply at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, about 35 miles from the City, and 5 minutes' walk from a railroad station; the house about 60x60 feet, two stories and basement, in good order, bath-room and water-closet, ice-house, filled, fine garden, fine fruit and shade trees: one of the finest views on the Hudson. Address B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, 20 miles from New-York by railroad or steamboat, the mansion and cottage known as the Crowen house, with two acres of beautifully cultivated grounds, a good carriage-house, fine spring of water, &c. For particulars, apply to T. J. CROWEN, No 699 Broadway. P. S.—The premises are let at present for $1,000 the year.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS two-story dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is desirably located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE adjoining the premises, or at No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A HANDSOME COUNtry seat, of 20 acres; large house, in Elizabethan style, carriage-house, conservatory, &c.; grounds tastefully laid out; beautiful grove; fruit-trees and evergreens; pond, spring, &c. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat of 26 acres, situated near Long Island Sound, and about 25 miles from the City. The house is new, well built, with all the modern improvements, and cost over $10,000 to build. For particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASANTLY situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 32 acres of choice land, beautifully located, 5½ miles east from Peekskill, Westchester County. For particulars inquire of E. C. WHITE, No. 106 Fulton-st., envelope factory.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—ANY PRINTER WHO has a lot of standing miscellaneous matter of an interesting nature that would make up a folio newspaper of medium size, may address immediately Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs,
No. 348 Broadway, (Appleton's Buildings.)
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 21st-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

INSTRUCTION.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, who has had a long experience in teaching, and has been connected with some of the best schools of this City for many years as French teacher, wishes to engage at some good school or schools one hour every morning; unexceptionable references will be given. Address B. M., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING TAUGHT SUCCESSFULLY in New-England schools nine years, desires an engagement as teacher in New-York or Brooklyn two or three hours per day; has been accustomed to teach ladies and gentlemen in the classics, English branches and vocal music. Can teach also the rudiments of piano music. Address TEACHER, No. 41 Greenwich-av.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—AN EXPERIenced teacher, of good address and classical education, in a boy's boarding school near the City. A line addressed to PRINCIPAL, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, with real name, qualifications, experience, references and salary, &c., will be confidentially treated.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as resident or visiting governess in a family in New-York, Brooklyn, or the vicinity. Instruction given in music, English and French. Instruction given and required. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT desires a pleasant home where instruction to children in the English branches and music shall be an equivalent for board. The most satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 130 Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A lady qualified to teach the usual branches of education. Apply at No. 163 Bleecker-st.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $370, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS AND BILLIARD PLAYERS.—The best shots in America are not the best gunsmiths; the best swordsmen know nothing of the different methods of tempering steel; the most skillful naval officers and masters of merchant ships do not pretend to be experts in marine architecture; the most celebrated operative surgeons do not claim equality with Agassiz as comparative anatomists; neither does Ole Bull, Vieuxtemps, Thalberg, or any other musician of eminence claim the capacity to make the musical instruments on which they play so well. I might go on for a week, showing by a thousand arguments and illustrations, that superior capacity in the management or use of a thing does not necessarily include a knowledge of even the first principles of the art of constructing it, and that the ability to apply principles discovered by others is not necessarily accompanied by the ability to discover principles. Of course the rule works both ways. The best makers of articles for the use of others do not necessarily manage or use them skillfully themselves; and discoverers of principles are seldom or never successful in applying them.

Nevertheless, in the teeth of such indisputable facts as these just enumerated, a man in this City, only known to the public as an excellent player of billiards—perhaps the best player in America—whose whole previous life had been a succession of failures, as the keeper of innumerable billiard saloons, had the audacity, a few years ago, to palm himself off on the public as a manufacturer of "improved" billiard tables, with "improved" cushions. This man, without any mechanical knowledge or training, and who never seriously pretends, among those who know his history, to possess the slightest knowledge of the art of billiard-table making, asks the public to buy his inferior tables, not because they are good ones, but because he, the "inventor" of them, is a good player.

Now, I do not pretend to be, myself, a crack billiard player, nor can I boast of having been beaten at the game in England, and of having caused my friends and backers to lose money on me. Nor am I now trying to puff my tables by advertising to play any man in the world for $5,000. Nor can I boast of a succession of failures as the unfortunate keeper of Billiard rooms. But I am, by trade, a manufacturer of Billiard Tables, and of everything thereunto appertaining. My life has been devoted to that business, and to no other. And I challenge this great billiard player to produce a table made by him, or by any man in America, which will compare for mathematical accuracy and durability with my celebrated slate-bed tables, and Patent Mechanical Cushion. There is not an unprejudiced player in the country who would not unhesitatingly decide in favor of my cushions.
L. DECKER, Manufacturer of Billiard Tables,
No. 90 Ann-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE.—SPLENDID FURNITURE, RICH [illegible]ton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, seven octave; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. J. W. PORTER will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do., in green and gold; costly solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c. with a number of fine oil paintings, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, beds and bedding; French oval mirror, mahogany suite of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth; one black walnut suite, inlaid carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany centre card and pier-tables, mahogany rockers, gilt-frame pier and mantle mirrors, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, library tables, hair mattresses, &c.

Also, at 12, an invoices of jewelry, consisting of brooches and earrings, pins, sleeve buttons, cuff-pins, Mosaic, inlaid and painted pins. All to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26 6x92.

Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26 6x50. Lot 26.6x100; with an alley 8 feet wide to 16th st.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11½ inches front by 100 feet in depth, the building 60 by 75 feet.

Also, the house and lot No. 35 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

MILLER & McEVILY, Auctioneers.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & McEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots north side of 99th st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 3 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALES ROOMS, CORNER of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 10½ o'clock A. M., regular weekly sale of furniture, mahogany, walnut, and rosewood sofas, tables, bureaus, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, 15 silver-plated casters, crockery, furs, shawls, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD STREET.—Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 151 MARKET-STREET, NEWARK.
AGENCY, NO. 11 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Received for Premiums during the year	$583,866 09	
Received for Interest during the year	170,087 27	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year	5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1858	$759,853 36	
Paid claims by Death in 1858	$242,150 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	35,083 31	
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Postage, Exchange, &c.	28,125 68	
Paid Com. to Agents	37,388 84	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,421 53	
Paid Annuity	160 27	
Paid Dividends during the year	154,928 55—$501,258 18—	$258,595 18
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858		$3,001,920 91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$67,677 01
Newark City 7 per Cent Bonds	22,000 00
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct Bs	23,000 00
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bds.	25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per Ct. Bs	50,000 00
Annuity Bond of the State of Massachusetts	800 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,694,831 18
Premium Notes, drawing 6 per cent interest	1,038,669 38
Real Estate	48,969 27
Loans on Scrip	6,513 93
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission	22,460 14
Total Assets	$3,001,920 91
Total amount of Dividends paid to date	1,161,527 26
Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date	1,946,499 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force, and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid at the table rates to all policies for life in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1853, without interest, payable in conformity with the present rules of the Company.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1857) to the members, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1859.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robt. L. Patterson, Henry McFarlan, And. S. Snelling,
Chas. S. Macknet, I. H. Frothingham, R. H Green,
Lewis C. Grover, Edw A. Strong, Joel W. Condit,
Josiah O. Low. John R. Weeks, Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JOSEPH L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.

EAST RIVER BANK.—AT AN ELECTION held on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1859, for fifteen Directors for the Association, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

CHAS. JENKINS, JOSEPH ROGERS,
D. BANKS, HENRY A. KERR,
JOHN M. FERRIER, LINUS SCUDDER,
AMOS WOODRUFF, JOHN NICHOLS,
JOSEPH H. JENNINGS, DAVID CULVER,
D. BANKS, JR., E. E. ANDERSON,
CHAS. COOPER, ED. C. CHAPIN,
SAMUEL CANTRELL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, CHARLES JENKINS was elected President.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, worth twice the amount. Inquire of B. SKAATS, Attorney-at-Law, No. 9 Trinity Building.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of first-mortgage bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on TUESDAY next, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

$3,000—$2,500—$1,200.—THE ABOVE sums to loan on bond and mortgage on real estate, in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to A. WIGHT, Jr., No. 229 Broadway, room No. 27.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.—Feb. 1, 1859.

A. & H. BROWN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. will be continued by the subscribers; Mr. JOHN H. UHL having retired from the same.

SILAS BROWN,
ANDREW A. BROWN,
HORATIO S. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859. WILLIAM J. BROWN.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of ALLING BROTHERS for the manufacture and sale of jewelry, will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of ALLING BROTHERS & CO.

Office in New York, No. 173 Broadway.

ISAAC A. ALLING,
HORACE ALLING,
WM. R. ALLING,
NEWARK, Feb. 1, 1859. ISAAC L. BLAUVELT.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.—THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the importation and sale of fine Paris and English fancy goods, under the firm of FREEMAN, RYER & CO., at No. 13 Maiden-lane.

FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
Formerly at No. 5 Maiden-lane.
RANDOLPH RYER,
Late of the firm of John Wilson & Co.
NATH'L P. FREEMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of GILBERT, MURDOCK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a commission business.

CHARLES T. GILBERT,
FRED'K W. MURDOCK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858. FRANCIS A. MURDOCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of W. H. & F. R. MYERS, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery business, at their new store, No. 165 Reade-st.

WILLIAM H. MYERS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.

WM. HERRICK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859. CHAS. K. HERRICK.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of CHAS. STARR, JR., & SON.

CHARLES STARR, JR.
CHARLES A. STARR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO. HAVE THIS day associated with GEORGE MYGATT. The business will be continued under the name and style of

MYGATTS, INGRAHAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

LIQUOR BOTTLES BURNISHED GILT in a great variety of patterns, by the inventor of bright gilding on glass, from 20 cents each. Gilt signs mounted, 50 cents a foot. JAMES BRINSLEY, No. 11 Roosevelt-st., near Chatham.

EXCLUSIVELY TO LADIES.—PERIODICAL girdles, essential to health and comfort, sent free to any address. Price $2, which may be paid in advance or on delivery of the parcel. Address NEW-YORK ELASTIC CO., No. 325 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

LOT No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $160. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $109. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $125. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,207 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & P. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No. 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1859.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall. All parties having business before said Committee will be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Committee
T. W. ADAMS, on
JAMES OWENS, Finance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of Thursday, the 3d, on account of the absence of two members of that Committee. THOMAS STEPHENS, Chairman of the Committee on Assessments.

THE OWNERS OF GOODS AND ARTICLES now on the premises No. 620 Broadway, are hereby notified to remove the same immediately therefrom.

HENRY DOLAN.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM, WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG, JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the

CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of

Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW.

Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the

"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,

Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity will be dispatched promptly as above. N B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL,
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZERAGA, Commander,

Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship
AMOS LAWRENCE,
NICKERSON, Master,

Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekman-st.

This elegant clipper was built by Donald M'Kay, stands A1, is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order, being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.

Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch may be relied on.

SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

N. B.—No Sal Soda taken in the ships of this line.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship *Uncle Sam*, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage and freight apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, (basement.)

D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,

at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau 15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First-class $35. Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage $15
Deck passage 6

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Columbia, S. C.	$20
To Atlanta, Ga.	23	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Pilatka, Fla.	23

The steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20, also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ⅜ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12 N. R. for Baltimore daily, making the passage in 40 hours. Freight to Baltimore 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ARAGO WILL NOT leave on Saturday, Feb. 5, (her regular day,) being unavoidably detained.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT.—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8 15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank;) 5 Hempstead; 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHARINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNY and AGNES KEARNY his wife, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, in the city of Hudson, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1858. Dated December 23, 1858.

d31-law7wF* J. MULFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.

EDWIN A. OELRICHS,
HENRY PALMER, Executors, &c.
s3-law6mF* HENRY MEIGS, JR.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.

au26-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, JR., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.

HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, Administrators
s10-law6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, JR.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.

SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD S. CLARK, Executors.
au20-law6mF HENRY J CLARK.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.

o1-law6mF*

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Belleville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.

Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

GEO. H. BAILEY, Sup't. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work. DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, paillasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 638 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal surgeon living, and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 10 to 3, and from 5 to 8, in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

CHARLES' HEALTH PILLS!

LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED IN SEVEN DAYS.—The peculiarity of these Pills consist in their not operating when the disease is removed. They promote a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all obstructions of the bowels, nervous and sick headache, dimness of the sight, indigestion, and general debility.

Agent, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,

No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—I HOLD the original receipe, and am responsible for the genuineness of the medicine, if signed by me. JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av.; $1 a bottle. T. Bailey, wholesale agent, Bible House, Astor-place; J. W. Smith, principal agent for Brooklyn, corner of Court st and Montague-place; Dr. E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; P. T. Tadman No 81 Bleecker st.; P. B Knapp, No. 362 Hudson-st; H. M Hill, Hoboken, and many other respectable druggists.

This is to certify that I have sold to Dr. James T. Stratton the original receipe for making Watts' Nervous Antidote, Magnetic Sugar and Magnetic Syrup, and he is the sole proprietor of the same. I have made a large quantity of the medicine for Dr. Stratton, at his house, No. 111 4th-av., the very same as I always did for my son-in-law, Dr. Talbot Watts.

MATILDA VASQUEZ, No. 543 8th-av.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Witness.
New-York Jan. 26, 1859.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On the 26th day of January, 1859, before me personally appeared Matilda Vasquez, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and she acknowledged to me that she executed the same.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

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DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all disappointed elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies—price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations free of charge. Attendance till 10 A. M. Afflicted call immediately.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARness, &c. 20 good young horses 100 family carriages, rockaways, buggies, grocers' and business wagons, sulkies, &c., both new and second-hand. Also, harness, robes, &c., for sale cheap. No. 10 Nevins-st., corner Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Protection for Fugitive Slaves—Progress on the Registry Bill—The Connecticut Boundary Commission—The New Notaries Public.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859.

This morning, while WM. LLOYD GARRISON and a deputation of Abolitionists were in the gallery of the Assembly Chamber, Mr. POWELL presented a petition for the protection of fugitive slaves on New-York soil. He moved a Select Committee—as the State had laws to protect fish, flesh and fowl, but none to protect this interesting class of our fellow men. The motion was eloquently backed by a New-York member, and a loud chorus of ayes carried it,—so unanimously and heartily that the arch-agitator in the gallery shook his sides with laughter and satisfaction. The Registry bill was briefly considered in Committee of the Whole, to-day, but, at the suggestion of its friends, progress was reported before any amendments were agreed on. It was made the special order for next Wednesday. The bill was only put upon the files this morning, and it was but decent to give members time to read it. I think your croaking over this bill will prove to have been premature. GLAUCUS, who did some croaking in his early days, prophecies that the TIMES will prove a poor prophet, and that a Registry law will be passed this session. The bill now in Committee of the Whole is for the most part the one which was introduced last year by Dr. BOUGHTON (American.) It was not the one most satisfactory to the Judiciary, a majority of whom were able to agree only upon this. The minority, of whom is Mr. MORRIS, are preparing another one which will better express their views.

Governor MORGAN sent in a special message concerning the Connecticut Boundary Commission. The Governor recites briefly the facts of the old disputes in relation to the division line, and the former supposed settlement in 1731; the appointment of Commissioners by Connecticut and New-York in 1855 and 1856, and the steps taken by them in the latter year towards the determination of the doubts then existing. He states that between a line surveyed by direction of the Commissioners and the one pointed out by tradition and marked by some old monuments, there is a strip about forty rods wide containing some two hundred inhabitants. The Connecticut Commissioners insisted upon the surveyed line, which would add this strip to their State. The New-York Commissioners refused to accede to any other than the traditionary line. He says that this difference became a personal and bitter quarrel, aggravated by a question about the division of the expenses between the two States. He complains that the expenses of the Commission have been unnecessarily and disproportionately large, and recommends that authority be given him to appoint a new Commissioner to settle the line as may be found expedient, and that the means to meet the expenses be appropriated in advance.

The friends of the Commissioners complain of this message as unfair. From the reports already presented to the Legislature and published, it seems that the traditionary or recognized line has been insisted upon by them under the best legal advice, as the only one that could in any case be sustained. Several Judges of the Supreme Court have advised them that the two States had no power even by mutual agreement, to transfer territory from one to the other as the Governor recommends. The correspondence shows, as they claim, that so far from entering into any personal dispute, they most carefully and successfully avoided it.

Upon the points of expense and other matters of the message, their friends claim that even greater injustice is done to the Commissioners. We shall hear from them probably before long.

The Judiciary Committee reported to the House to-day the bill now made famous, providing for the satisfactory trial of Staten Island incendiaries, and it takes the first place on the General Orders. The Agricultural Committee put a knife to the throat of the bill to prevent fraud in the sale of garden seeds, alleging that it was impracticable in its details. But the House rescued the bill and recommitted it.

The Senate to-day did no great deal. Senator WILLARD introduced a bill to protect the liberty of witnesses—in effect, abolishing imprisonment for the offence of having seen a crime committed. A brief executive session was held. There has been, of course, a great deal of speculation whether Mr. Auditor BENTON will be reappointed to his office. You may rely upon it that he will. It takes a week for an executive nominee to be confirmed by the Senate. To-day are announced the following Notaries Public, who came through the mill last Wednesday.

GLAUCUS.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

KINGS—Lea Luquer, H. B. Hubbard, Theophilus C. Calicot, Wessel S. Smith, George Field, E. L. Sanderson, Nathan V. Allen, Gordon L. Ford, Jared Sparks, George W. Cook, John N. Taylor, Augustus H. Sidell, William Hughes, of Brooklyn; Alexander Wilder.

QUEENS—William Aug. Walker, Hempstead; Henry A. Bogert, Flushing.

RICHMOND—James Ridgway, Northfield.

SUFFOLK—John O. Ireland, Greenport.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 3.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To prevent the issue of false bills of lading, and punish the fraudulent transfer of property by shipowners.

BILLS REPORTED UNFAVORABLY.

To amend the law of divorce providing for a divorce, when people have resided in other States.

Mr. ELY, from last year's Committee to examine the Health Department of New-York, reported in writing and by a bill, the reorganizing of the Board of Health, making the head of the department a medical officer.

Mr. DIVEN's resolution, reorganizing the Court of Appeals, was adopted.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Morning Session in the Assembly was occupied in debate on the bill to authorize the trial of the Quarantine incendiaries in New-York or Brooklyn.

Mr. TURRILL spoke strongly in favor of the bill, and Messrs. CHRISTIE and TOMLINSON in opposition. Messrs. SPENCER and CONKLING also supported the bill.

The Assembly held an Evening Session to-night, to consider general orders, but no bills of general interest were acted upon.

The bill to pay jurors, in the City of New-York, $1 50 per day, was debated, but meeting with opposition, progress was reported upon it.

The bill to amend the act regulating pilotage through Hellgate Channel was taken up.

Mr. CHANLER spoke in favor of the bill, which he said sought to protect the pilots from being defrauded out of their just dues.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Farther from Hayti.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—THE INEVITABLE DOWNFALL OF SOULOUQUE.

By the arrival of the brig *R. W. Packer*, Capt. LEE, at Boston, on Wednesday, from Cape Haytien Jan. 23, we have some additional particulars of the state of affairs in Hayti. We are indebted for them to the *Traveller*.

Captain LEE states that the officials of the Emperor SOULOUQUE at the Cape had all been ousted, the majority of them, (including some of the Emperor's order of nobility,) joining the Republican movement. The Intendente was the only one who stood out for SOULOUQUE. He attempted to stop the movement by representing to the people that it was the intention of the Republicans to reduce them to a state of slavery, and also to the blacks that GEFFRARD was a colored man, who would, in consequence, dominate over the black race. His intrigues were detected, and he was thrown into prison. About two thousand troops had marched to the support of Gen. GEFFRARD, who was known to have under him eight thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry, well supplied with the munitions of war.

According to the most reliable accounts the battle reported near the capital was only an encounter of advanced wings of the two armies, which, resulting in the defeat of Soulouque, a large portion of the army of the Emperor went over to the enemy.

Before the breaking out of the revolution, SOULOUQUE paid his soldiers only sixty cents per month. He greatly increased the sum upon the commencement of hostilities, but seems to be unable to keep his army.

The reinforcements marching to the aid of Gen. GEFFRARD from Jacmel, are a portion of the army of the Emperor, who have turned against him.

Two of the prominent citizens of the Cape escaped from a terrible death by the breaking out of the revolution. Some time since, it was reported to SOULOUQUE that they had spoken against his Government, and they were arrested. At the time of the Proclamation of the Republic a vessel was on the voyage from Port-au-Prince to convey them to the terrible dungeons of Labouc, where it is stated that no less than seven hundred prisoners have perished within a few years.

In regard to these dungeons it is stated that the miserable captives are chained to the floor, and left exposed to the flow of the tide and the inroad of vermin to perish. They generally die in a few days, but one man was found alive on the fifteenth day and was humanely dispatched by his guards.

At Aux Cayes, it is said, the Governor resisted the revolution and was shot by the Republicans.

We learn from good authority that the whole of the north part of Hayti, of which the Cape is the principal port, has declared in favor of the Republic and Gen. GEFFRARD as President. It seems that the revolt had been thought of there before it actually took place, and immediately after the landing of Gen. GEFFRARD at Gonaives and the proclamation of the Republic there. Gen. T. DEJOICE, a prominent man of the Cape, and formerly Minister under President PIERROT, came to the aid of Gen. GEFFRARD, and, uniting all the forces he could muster, sent them off to join him. Everything remained quiet at the departure of the brig *R. W. Packer*, on the 13th inst., and measures were in active progress for the organization and permanent establishment of the Republic. The following is an extract of a letter received in this city:

CAPE HAYTIEN, Jan. 11.—We have had no definite news of SOULOUQUE or of affairs at Port-au-Prince: it is certainly known, however, that he was at Arcahaye with his army, in a very destitute condition. A skirmish had taken place between the advanced guard of the two armies, and SOULOUQUE had been defeated, many of his officers and soldiers deserting him and passing over to GEFFRARD. The South is also marching against him; his family and treasures having been embarked on board of a vessel at Port-au-Prince, there is no doubt of his intention of making his escape, as it is hardly probable that he will be allowed to return to Port-au-Prince.

Some letters received in Boston estimate the force of General GEFFRARD as high as 18,000 men, and daily increasing. The 6,000 men reported to have marched from Aux Cayes to join the Emperor, were probably bound to the Republican Camp.

It is surmised that GEFFRARD might have, ere this, struck a decisive blow, but that he is anxious, by a display of overwhelming force, to prevent bloodshed, and convince SOULOUQUE of the uselessness of resistance.

A brother of General GEFFRARD has been appointed Governor of Cape Haytien by the Republicans.

Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR ON LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE WITH LOCAL AFFAIRS—THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP—PROPOSAL TO GROOVE THE RUSS PAVEMENT—THE TAX LEVY LAID OVER.

Three communications from the Mayor were read before the Board of Aldermen last evening. The first related to the bills before the Legislature in regard to the construction of railroads in this City. He thinks these bills, unless their enactment was requested or concurred in by the Common Council, exceedingly objectionable because they affect local interests and confer valuable privileges without an opportunity for competition. The Common Council, he thinks, are better judges whether it is expedient or desirable to construct such roads than the Legislature can be, and the right of constructing them should be advertised for and sold at auction in the same manner as the ferry grants are disposed of. The grants now before the Legislature would yield a large revenue to the City if sold at auction. The City Railroads should be as jealously cared for as the ferry franchises, and the Mayor recommends that the Board instruct the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature respectfully protesting against the passage of any such bills as those referred to, unless the Common Council request their enactment. The message was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The second communication contained a veto of the resolution calling on the Council to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature for such an amendment to the charter as shall give the members of the Common Council a fixed salary. It was laid on the table.

The third communication contained the Mayor's objections to signing the resolution in favor of repairing the Comptroller's office at an expense of $5,000; the charter did not permit the passage of such a resolution, unless money had been appropriated for the object sought to be carried out; until the tax levy was passed such a resolution could not be. The message was laid on the table.

A petition from the Exempt Engine Company for 500 feet of canvass and India-rubber hose, to use with their steam fire-engine, the ordinary hose not being strong enough to contain the volume of water forced through it, was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to clean the streets, in accordance with former specifications.

Alderman ADAMS hoped no such resolution would be passed. They knew there was no City Inspector. Such action on the part of the Board would be illegal.

The Board refused to lay the resolution on the table, (5 ayes, 8 nays,) and the resolution was read a second time.

Alderman ADAMS was astonished that any such resolution should be offered by any member of the Board. Who would take a contract under the man who now held the office of City Inspector contrary to the charter? It was ridiculous, and this Board was making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the public, and the public press was constantly calling attention to it. The members of the Board must have noticed it. It was adding insult to injury to offer this resolution under the circumstances. Thousands of dollars worth of suits against the City would grow out of this City Inspector business. The Special Committee of Five appointed to consider the Mayor's nomination had never met, and did not intend to meet. This matter would be before the Legislature yet. There were bills now before the Legislature remodeling City Departments. The idea of the Committee's not reporting! It ought to be put in contempt. If he was a member of such a Committee and it couldn't report, he would leave it, as he intended to resign from this Committee, the present night.

Alderman PECK did not claim to be versed in the law, but he thought it very plain that the old City Inspector remained in office till a successor was appointed, and the Counsel to the Corporation had given an opinion to that effect.

Alderman ADAMS wanted to know whether the gentleman had seen such an opinion?

Alderman PECK had not.

Alderman ADAMS said no one else had either.

Alderman BOOLE said he had seen it.

Alderman ADAMS wanted to know whether it was before the Board?

Alderman BOOLE enlarged upon the necessity of cleaning the streets immediately. He said the gutters wanted hoeing out.

Alderman ADAMS agreed with him that the gutters wanted hoeing out; the City Inspector wanted hoeing out too [laughter,] and he wanted to get the gentleman to help him do it.

Nevertheless, the resolution was adopted (Ayes, 10; Nays, 3,) Aldermen ADAMS, HENRY and SEAGRIST voting "No."

A communication from William Frost, of No. 601 Broadway, proposing to groove the Russ pavement in Broadway with a machine invented by him, for $1 per square yard, was presented. Mr. Frost proposes to run one groove through the centre of each stone 1½ inches wide and of the same depth, and a second groove between the stones of the same width and depth from curb-stone to curb-stone. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution—offered by Alderman SEAGRIST—directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for paving Broadway, from Fiftieth-street to Seventieth-street, with Belgian pavement, and submit the award of the contract to the Common Council, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appropriating $2,000 for the celebration of Washington's birth-day, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Affirmative, 7; negative, 6.

Alderman SEAGRIST, from the Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of paving Forty-third-street.

Alderman BRADY thought the gentleman showed discourtesy to the Board in offering such a report, signed by himself alone, without consultation with the rest of the Committee.

Alderman ADAMS said he would be glad if the Special Committee on the City Inspector would present a report of any kind. [Laughter.]

The report which Alderman SEAGRIST stated was before the Board by mistake was recommitted.

The Tax Levy was called up, and Alderman PECK moved that a Committee to confer with a similar Committee of the Board of Councilmen, with regard to it, be appointed.

Alderman BRADY moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

Alderman ADAMS called for the reading of the document, but before the reading had proceeded far the Board resolved to suspend the reading, and make the Tax Levy the special order for the next meeting.

Alderman ADAMS asked to be excused from serving further on the Special Committee of five appointed to consider the Mayor's nomination for City Inspector. That Committee would never report.

Alderman BOOLE wanted to know who the gentleman referred to when he said that Committee would never report.

Alderman ADAMS said he meant the Chairman of that Committee particularly. He (ADAMS) had no desire to serve on another Committee in which they stood four to one. He referred particularly to the Chairman of that Committee.

Alderman BOOLE did not know why the gentleman should say that he was unwilling to report. He and the gentleman had met together one day, but no other members of the Committee were present, and they could do nothing. He was perfectly willing to report.

Alderman TUOMEY moved that the Board adjourn.

Alderman PECK moved that Alderman ADAMS' resignation be accepted.

The Board accepted it.

Alderman ADAMS hoped Alderman TUOMEY would take his place on the Committee.

Alderman TUOMEY said he accepted it.

The President appointed Alderman TUOMEY in Alderman ADAMS' place, and the Board adjourned to Monday, at 5 P. M.

The Committee on Markets.

DEMOLITION OF STANDS AROUND THE MARKETS—REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON MARKET.

Resolutions have been recently introduced into the Board of Councilmen directing their Committee on Markets to investigate the authority by which stands are allowed to be erected on the sidewalks around Fulton, Washington and Clinton Markets, and to inquire into the expediency of removing Washington Market to some location further up the river.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee met to consider these subjects. A large number of butchers from the different markets were present.

The question concerning the stands on the sidewalks was first taken up.

Mr. ASHMER, from Washington Market, said that the stands there were put up with the sanction of the Common Council as long ago as 1848.

JAMES MCELERNEY made the same statement, but he could not tell definitely by whom the authority had been given—whether it was derived from the Committee on Markets originally, or from the clerks. He thought that it would be hard for men who had been making their living by keeping those stands to be turned out of them now. He had paid $3 rent per week.

Councilman BULTEEL said that he had a familiar acquaintance with Fulton Market, and that those who had rented basement stores under the markets complained the most of the sidewalk stands. They obstructed their light seriously, and some, on this ground, had refused to pay rent.

Mr. TIMSON, from Washington Market, described the position of the stands on the West-street pavement. The inside and outside stands are nine feet apart, and, in his opinion, ladies could walk between them without any inconvenience or injury to their dresses. There was no room inside or outside of the Market to spare. Gangways had recently been shut up to give more space for stands.

Mr. PEARSALL, from Fulton Market, appeared by his attorney, who stated that Mr. P. was doing business in a basement store at Fulton Market, on the corner of South-street. He paid $1,350 rent, and those having charge of the Market had allowed the erection of a stand immediately in front of his place, where a business of the same kind with his was pursued. This was in direct violation of his lease, and he had frequently complained without effect.

The Committee decided to postpone the consideration of the removal of stands until they could visit the different localities themselves. They then took up the question of removing Washington Market.

Mr. TIMSON spoke at considerable length against the measure. No better location, he insisted, could be found. If it was removed to the foot of Fourteenth-street, it would be between two gas houses. It is a well-known fact that meat absorbs gas. The consequences to those who ate meat which had been in such a place would be disastrous. Explosions might ensue. Some thought that it would be an advantage to have the Hudson River Railroad run through the Market, as it would, were it in that locality. Daily inquests would be inevitable. Mr. T. said that all this talk of removing the Market was for Bunkum. He had appeared before Committees previous to this who had told him his arguments were very good, but that they were not weighty enough.

Councilman BULTEEL asked what he supposed was meant by that. In reply, Mr. TIMSON put his hand in his pocket and drawing out a handful of quarters and shaking them said, "That's what they meant by it."

Mr. BULTEEL thanked him for the compliment. Mr. T. warmly disclaimed the idea of his meaning anything personal. No one appeared to speak in favor of the removal of the Market, and this subject was also postponed for further consideration.

Mexico.

LATER AND INTERESTING FROM YUCATAN AND TABASCO—PREDOMINANCE OF THE LIBERAL INTEREST IN BOTH STATES.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes from Minatitlan, Jan. 19:

The gratifying intelligence reaches us overland, *via* Tabasco, brought thither probably by coasters from Campeachy, that the war of races at Yucatan is near being brought, for the present, to a close. The happy result, if true it shall prove to be, is due to firmness on the one side and discretion on the other. A few weeks since, as perhaps you already have intelligence, the dominant race, tired of the continued depredations of the Indian population, resolved to use all the force of the nation to bring this unnatural war at once to a close. The moment seemed auspicious; the wet season was nearly over; the dry, most favorable for military operations, was setting in; and their own family troubles seemed to be permanently settled by the triumph of the Liberal Party. A consultation was held at the capital, and after much reflection it was finally resolved to make a final appeal to the natives, before a last resort to arms. This appeal fortunately took the friendly form of a general amnesty, issued over the sale and signature of the Governor, IRIGOYEN. It promises:

1. An unconditional amnesty to all the Indian population in insurrection, provided that by the 20th of January, (to-morrow,) at latest, they lay down their arms and place themselves at the disposition of the State.

2. The same free pardon is granted, and under the same conditions, to individuals of other races united with the rebellious natives.

3. Those who do not accept the amnesty, shall be pursued, as enemies of society, to their most distant hiding-places, and the prisoner made, if chiefs or deserters from the Supreme Government, shall suffer the punishment of death.

4. All persons, on their acceptance of the amnesty, are at once to be set at liberty.

5—6. The Government will courteously receive from the malcontents, for the purpose of more clearly making known its views, feelings, and intentions, such commissioners as they may choose to send; the expenses of the commissioners to be paid by the Government, on the promise of their submission to the laws and authority of the State.

The amnesty was published both in the Spanish and Maya languages, and extensively circulated, not only along the coast but in the most distant sierras. It was also accompanied by a friendly appeal from the Governor, showing the injustice of the war itself from the beginning, and the folly of pursuing it; and by a similar one from the commander-in-chief, who, after alluding briefly to the recent triumph of the Liberal Party, (with which the Indians always have most sympathy,) gave them clearly to understand what they might expect, now that all the military forces of the State would be available, in an auspicious season, for pursuing the war, unless they at once laid down their arms, to their utter extermination against them.

It is this generous promise of amnesty, and these firm but friendly appeals, that have determined the Indian population generally, as the intelligence reaches us, to lay aside their hostile attitude and submit themselves to the laws and authority of the State. It is to be hoped that it may prove true, in the main.

From Tabasco itself, the intelligence is of a less gratifying character. SABIAT had escaped from the place of his quasi-confinement since the triumph of the Liberal Party, and, it was feared, with the intention of again organizing the adherents of the opposing faction. Should such a movement be in contemplation, the recent events at the capital will doubtless go far towards encouraging it. In several places on the coast, also, the Government had been compelled to station additional troops for the preservation of peace.

TELEGRAPHIC MATTERS.—It is understood that Mr. F. O. J. SMITH has consummated arrangements for the sale of all his Telegraph interests to the American and the Magnetic Telegraph Companies for the sum of about three hundred thousand dollars, which includes Mr. SMITH's two-thirds ownership of the New-York and Boston Union line, the Boston and Portland line, and various claims against Western and Southern Telegraph Companies, alleged to be worth one or two hundred thousand dollars. The rumor is also current that the negotiations between the American and Magnetic Telegraph Companies, looking to a speedy consolidation of interest between Nova Scotia and New-Orleans have been brought to a satisfactory determination.

[Advertisement.]

NOVEL METHOD OF TREATING CONSUMPTION.

From Halsted's late Treatise on Motorpathy.

"First put the patient into a warm medicated bath, into which is poured a continuous current of negative electricity. This chemically destroys the oily acids and other impurities of the cuticle, setting free all scrofulous and morbific humors—not only those upon the surface, but inviting the whole organism, and the eighteen miles of excretory vessels in the system to throw off by those natural channels the dead and impure matter in the circulation. Then when the myriads of mouths, freed of their contents, are open to take in the chemical food of the second bath, the patient is removed to it. To this second bath has been previously added some of the blood-renewing and purifying chemicals, as the hypophosphites of lime and soda—the phosphate of potassa—phosphoric acid—phosphate of iron, or some of the sulphuretts, as indicated by the temperament, disease or idiosyncrasy of the patient. These chemical aliments are alterative and nourishing, and capable of repairing losses in many parts of the body; and the little hungry mouths of the absorbents suck in the stimulating nourishment. The electric currents, from the positive pole of the chemical battery which is applied to this bath, powerfully coact with the efforts of nature, which are always in the endeavor to carry healthy deposits to parts where most needed. Diseased nature is ever thirsting after healthy supplies; and in the effort to remove disease.

The alternating between these two baths will at once be seen to possess great advantages in scrofulous diseases; and in all complaints connected with, or dependent upon impurities of the blood.

Articles to the same end are given by the mouth, by enemas, and by inhalation, in consumption and bronchitis, to break up tubercular deposits, heal ulcers, and restore tone and freedom of action to the air-passages. In some cases of lung disease medicated oils are used over the chest and body on removal from the second bath, to break up night sweats, and to keep up a continued stimulation from the absorbents of the skin; an object of essential consideration in diseases of this nature.

These, together, are valuable auxiliaries to the peculiar stimulation of cold baths and the invigoration of Motorpathic treatment; which last permeates and braces up, as with fibres of strength and vitality, the whole system, not only freeing it from disease, but building up the constitution and making it a life-battery of power." *Treatise on Motorpathy*, 25 cents. Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.

NOTE.—Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York (at St. Nicholas Hotel) Tuesday and Wednesday each week, during this month only. Calls received from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Calls of inquiry and circulars free.

[Advertisement.]

THIS IS IMPORTANT.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet, may be really classed as both a necessity and a luxury. It ought to be used by the healthy, because all other paper (we make no exception) is poisonous, either in a large or small degree, and produces Piles. Individuals suffering with Piles in any shape will be cured speedily and surely by Gayetty's Medicated Paper. Each sheet, let us remind the reader, is water-marked by the name of "J. C. GAYETTY," and a *fac simile* of the signature is on each box; any other is spurious and pernicious. Sold at the Dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York; by Mrs. HAYES, of Fulton-street, Brooklyn; and by all respectable druggists. Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

New Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery,

No. 707 Broadway,

First block below New-York Hotel.

The most extensive Establishment in the World.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

N. B.—Old Daguerreotypes of deceased persons copied, enlarged to any size by the Photographic process, and finished in any style equal to those made from life. Gallery open to 9 P. M. for free inspection.

J. GURNEY,

Photographic Artist, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—By mingling and invigorating the blood and fluids of the body, HOLLOWAY'S Pills carry life and health to every part. Constipation, Piles, affections of the Lungs and Kidneys, yield rapidly to their sanative properties.

[Advertisement.]

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AT GURNEY'S, No. 707 BROADWAY.—A choice selection of views of all parts of the world, beautifully colored groups, copies of statuary, &c., constantly on hand at GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 3.

$5,000	N.Y State 6s, 73	114	116	Harlem R. R. Pref.	37½
18,000	Mo. State 6s.....	83¾	50	do............	37⅝
5,000	Cal.St.7s, N. Bs.	83¾	100	do............	37¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. bs.	73½	200	do..........s15	37½
10,000	Ill. Cent.R.bs.b60	87	500	Reading R. R......	48¾
16,000	do............	87	100	do.........s10	48¾
3,000	LaC.&M. L. G. bs	22	200	do............	48⅝
2000	D. L. & W. R. 1st m.	88	400	do.........s10	48⅜
1,000	M. C. 8 ₱c. B. '60.	95	600	do.........s10	48½
20	Merchants' Bank..	110½	700	do.........s3	48½
50	Bk of the S. of N. Y.	102½	100	do.........b60	48⅜
10	Ocean Bank.......	99¼	400	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	18¾
25	Park Bank.........	106½	67	do............	18⅞
200	Pacific M. St. Co. s60	76	100	do.........s30	18¾
100	do............	78	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	45¾
5	do............	78½	50	do.........b60	45¾
100	do.........b60	79½	350	do............	45⅝
275	do............	80	200	do.........b30	45⅝
110	do............	79½	50	do.........s30	45⅜
245	do............	79¼	200	do.........s10	45½
100	do.........s30	78	100	Panama R. R....s60	114
100	do............	79¾	50	do.........b60	114¾
150	do............	79⅝	50	do.........b30	114¾
100	do.........s60	78	105	do............	114½
50	do.........s4	79	50	do.........b30	114⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R. R...	50¼	250	do.........b30	114½
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	82¼	50	Ill. Cent. R. R...s10	67
200	do.........b60	82⅞	140	do............	67
65	do.........opg	82¾	50	do.........s10	66¾
50	do.........b60	82¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R...s30	68⅜
50	do.........b60	82⅝	600	do.........opg	68⅜
500	do.........opg	82⅝	100	do.........s15	68⅛
100	do.........p&c	82⅝	150	do.........b30	68¾
100	do.........b30	82⅝	200	do.........opg	68⅝
200	do.........s30	82½	300	do.........s15	68½
200	do...s3 aft opg	82½	200	Clev. & Tol. R...s60	30½
100	do...s6 aft opg	82½	200	do.........s30	30½
50	do.........opg	82½	250	do.........c	30½
200	Hudson River R...	31½	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R...	59
100	do.........b30	31½	300	do.........b60	59
50	do.........b30	31⅝	950	do............	58⅞
120	Harlem R.........	13	150	do.........b30	58⅞
400	do............	13⅛	50	do.........b60	58⅞
122	Harlem R. Pref....	37⅜	100	do.........s60	58½
50	do.........s60	37¼	100	do.........b30	59

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Ohio State 6s, '86	107	500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg	82¼
1,000	N. C. State 6s...	98	100	do.........b60	82⅜
10,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	89¾	300	do.........s30	82⅛
56,000	Mo. State 6s.....	84	100	do.........p&c	82¼
31	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99¼	150	do.........opg	82½
100	Chic. & R I. R. R. b60	59	15	Erie Railroad......	13½
400	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1¼	25	Mich. Cen R. R...	50¼
100	Pac. Mail S. Co. s15	77	50	Mich. S. & N. I. g. s...	45½
10	do............	77¼	100	Panama R. R........	114
50	do............	77½	50	do.........b10	113¾
200	do............	78½	25	do.........s30	113⅝
50	do.........s30	77	100	do.........b30	114
30	Harlem Railroad...	13½	50	do.........s3	114
100	Harlem R. R. Pref..	37¾			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$9,900	Lee Co., Iowa 8s.	65	28	Mech. & Trad. B'k.	111½
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 7s..	15	30	Bank Commerce...	101¼
6,000	Lex. City 6s.....	20½	20	Am. Ex. Bank......	107⅝
5,000	C., S. P. & F. d. L. 7s	42½	40	Bulls Head Bank...	98
14,000	T. H. & Al. R. R. 10s	26	25	Tradesmen's Bank.	115¾
10,000	R. & Miss. R. R. 10s	18	10	Merc'ts' B., Pough.	129
2,000	C., S. P. & F. d. L. 8s	13	40	Lenox Ins. Co......	101¾
2,000	L. C. & M. R. R. 8s.	22½	20	Con. I. Co., Phila..	88½
4,000	F. R. & W. I. 8 ₱c. b	50	20	Great W. Ma. I. Co.	130
1,000	Mo. 6s...........	82½	60	New-World F. I. Co.	97¼
400	Sun M. I. S., 1853	72½	10	do............	96½
360	do.........1856	60	10	People's F. I. Co...	112
360	do.........1858	58	10	Hope F. I. Co......	96
130	do.........1858	50	20	Excelsior F. I. Co..	102¾
30	Goodhue F. I. Co...	99	25	East River Bank...	92½
260	Consol. Stage Co...	60	34	B'k Commonweath.	99¾
2	H., P. and F. R. R.	$10	10	Pa. M. S. Co.......	78½
100	C. St. P. & F. d. L. R.	2½	10	Am. Express Co....	98
100	Gard. Gold M. Co..	5c.	5	Eureka M. Co......	$35
75	Farm. Citiz. B. L. I.	48½			

THURSDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange have assumed a steadier tone, and prices at the close this afternoon were firmer for Missouri 6s, New-York Central, and some of the Western shares. Panama, on the other hand, was ½ ₱ cent. weaker than yesterday. The most marked exception against all regularity or steadiness continues to be in Pacific Mail. In this case, it appears the *Bulls* have been fighting *the Tiger* blind, for sixty days past, as well as the *Bears* in the open market. But now that the animal has shown his teeth, through Mr. D. B. ALLEN's advertisement of an opposition boat for the 10th March, the movement in the stock varies according to the estimates placed upon the earnestness and ability of Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. ROBERTS to crush out the Mail Company on the Pacific side, in default of forcing their own terms of division of business on the Atlantic side. That no real competition is to spring up hence to Aspinwall, is scarcely pretended. It would be like VANDERBILT fighting himself, as he and his son-in-law, the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, are believed to constitute the main (*or money*) spring of ROBERTS' line. That the party, including Mr. ROBERTS himself, have proved themselves too much for Mr. DANAGE and his colleagues in the Mail Company, as well as for Wall-street, is pretty sure, *thus far*. The means to this end may be questionable—and most people will probably believe them *very* questionable—but there has been so much of close corporation arrogance on the other side, and the subvention of VANDERBILT so extraordinary in its nature, that the Press and the public have no large amount of sympathy in the result. If the Government, in its present straitened means, should ever deny the Company another Mail contract, confining the future postal service to the ordinary Ocean postages, the managers of the concern, if they could be separated from their seven hundred shareholders, would deserve no better treatment for their connection with VANDERBILT. The public regrets would be about the same as for the failure of VANDERBILT, CLARK and ROBERTS to collect $400,000 from the Government for arrearages to the Atlantic line. This last claim, by the way, we presume will now be given over, as a good share of the sum must have been realized in another way, nearer Wall-street! The Pacific Stock opened to-day at 76, seller 60 days; sold up to 80, cash; then fell back on the Street to 76½, and finally closed 78@78¼ ₱ cent.

The sales of New-York Central were about 4,000 shares, at 82⅞@⅝@¼@½, closing 82½ bid. Panama, sales at 114¾@½@113¾, and then 114 bid. Rock Island in steady demand at 58⅞@59, closing 59 bid; Illinois Central improved to 67 ₱ cent. The January traffic is $131,736, against $130,060 same month last year; the land sales $54,000. Sales of Missouri Sixes at 83⅞@84, and 84 bid at the close. A sale of $10,000 Tennessees at 89⅞ ₱ cent. Mr. DRAPER held a very spirited sale of Tennessee State Indorsements, for account of the Comptroller of the Tennessee Banking Department, with the following result, the prices being above the recent private sales of the same class of securities. The Bonds bear 6 ₱ cent. interest, and were sold as with interest from Jan. 1:

$34,000	Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. 6s......	80½
3,000	Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. 6s......	81½
9,000	Nashville & Chattanooga R. R. 6s......	79½
20,000	Memphis City 6s......	81¾
20,000	Memphis City 6s......	81
1,000	Memphis City 6s......	80½
36,000	East Tennessee and Virginia 6s......	78½
10,000	East Tennessee and Virginia 6s......	78¾
7,000	East Tennessee and Virginia 6s......	78¼

At the Brokers' Board the bids for the New Federal Loan were firmer at 102⅝ ₱ cent.; no sales. The additional payments into the Sub-Treasury on this account to-day were $280,000. The Customs were $153,000 yesterday and $180,000 to-day.

The market for money is quiet at 5 ₱ cent., on the rule to the established Stock Brokers. Some of the call loans, made earlier in the week, as high as 6 ₱ cent. have been paid off. The offering of mercantile bills outside of Bank has rather fallen off since the increased rates to 5@6 for short and 6@7 ₱ cent. for long dates. Exchange is nominal, as no packet goes before the Boston steamer next Wednesday.

A movement is notified in the Assembly to change the form of the Weekly Bank Statements, as now advertised in this City. The alteration if made would impair the value of the returns for the past six years, and would be of no practical service to the public, while destroying the uniformity of the tables for reference.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day notified the bidders for the New Loan at 102.05 ₱ cent., that their offers are accepted.

Receipts of New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for January, 1859:

Passengers......	$71,115 39
Freight......	13,000 00
Total......	$84,115 39
Due other roads......	18,837 23
Net......	$65,278 16
January, 1858......	55,151 87
Increase in January, 1859......	$10,126 29

An interesting statement from the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company appears in our advertising columns.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

By order of Court in the suit of MARTIN W. BRETT *et al. vs.* LIONEL JACOBS *et al.* PHILIP R. WILKINS sold a full lot on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and new avenue west side of Mount Morris, bought by Mr. LYEL for $475.

The southeast corner of Hester and Allen streets, is 25 feet on Hester, and 40 feet on Allen; around this corner there is an L 25 feet on Hester, and 35 feet on Allen-street, being 50 feet in rear of Hester and 75 feet in rear of Allen, sold at auction to-day for $6,000. NEIL MCCOLGAN.

There was also an executor's sale of the following property, to close the estate of JAMES BOGART, Jr., deceased:

On Bleecker-street, southwest corner of Mott-street. The house and lot No. 42 Bleecker-street, 27x112.9½ feet; house 50 feet deep, with an extension 27x15 feet, and stable in the rear, was bought by J. W. HOLBURTON for $15,500.

The house and lot No. 46 Bleecker-street, near the above, and 26.6x112.9½ feet, house 50 feet deep, with two-story tea room extension, was bought by A. T. STEWART for $12,100.

The store and lot known as No. 105 Front-street, between Wall-street and Jones'-lane. 21x72 feet. Phenix, $18,650.

Also the lot of ground with the brick-front dwelling-house thereon, between Canal and Hester streets, and known as No. 50 Forsyth-street, 25x100 feet. House 22x38 feet. F. A. LOTICK, $6,150.

Also, by order of Court, was sold the store and lot No. 38 Pine-st., north side, between Nassau and William streets, 23 feet 7 inches front, 23 feet 9 inches rear, and 61 feet 6 inches and 61 feet 9 inches on the sides. J. S. TYSON, $15,500.

Mr. LEHMAN reports the sale of three lots north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 165 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $22,000. CHAS. SANDFORD seller, ARNOLD & MOWBRAY buyers; cost Mr. S. some three years ago $4,250 per lot.

Also of one lot north side Thirty-seventh-street, 205 feet east of Fourth-avenue, $5,000. HAMILTON, buyer. G. W. HINCKMAN, seller.

Also of one 30-foot lot north side same street, 150 feet east of Fourth-avenue, $6,800. Same buyers.

Messrs. RAYNER & BLACKWELL have sold ten lots; five on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, and five on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $2,000 per lot. They have since resold the same at $2,200 per lot.

Also five adjoining west, 225 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $2,250 per lot.

Also one lot on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, 400 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $2,175.

Also two lots on the Fifth-avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and First-street, at $3,560 per lot.

We report the sale of two lots on Fifty-ninth-street, opposite Central Park, at $8,500 per lot, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

THURSDAY Feb. 3.

The following sales at auction were made to-day at the Merchants' Exchange:

By Mr. LUDLOW, by order of the executor of EDGAR LANE, Nos. 239 and 231 west side of Hudson-street, 160 feet north of Canal-street, running through to Renwick, and, together, 25 feet on each street by 150 feet through. The whole, together, bought by JAS. B. GLENTWORTH for $19,900.

Also, the two lots with the two-story brick fire-proof buildings thereon, adjoining the northeast corner of Dominick and Hudson streets, and fronting on Hudson, each 18.4x55 feet, with alley privilege in the rear, sold together in fee subject to a four years' lease, (the unexpired term of a 20 years' lease,) now paying $800 rent, per annum, and one of the two sub-let for $600 per annum. Bought by WM. LYNCH for $12,400.

There was also made another executor's sale of the following:

The two-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 50 Harrison-street, between Washington and West streets; lot 21x75 feet. S. RAY, $8,600.

Also, the two-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot, with rear stables, No. 21 Minetta-lane, south side, between Carmine and Minetta streets, 28x80 feet. Bought by Mr. KNEBELL for $3,800.

The following property was also struck down:

Two lots on the east side of Second-avenue, north corner of Fifty-sixth-street. JOHN DONAVAN, the corner, $2,925, and the adjoining lot, $1,975. The next two lots adjoining on the line; FAIRCHILD, $1,825 each. The next two adjoining; same, $1,800 each.

Two lots on the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 400 feet west of Second-avenue. FAIRCHILD, $950 each.

One lot north side of Forty-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Sixth-avenue. W. A. KETTELTAS, $2,100.

One lot, with two-story house in rear and stable in front thereon, north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 125 feet west of Tenth avenue. B. P. FAIRCHILD, $2,025.

No. 313 Water-street, north side, between Dover and Roosevelt sts., with four-story brick house on the front, and two-story brick house and stable on the rear, 16 feet by 67 feet 4 inches. THOMAS E. KINNEY, $5,950.

The three-story English basement brick house and lot No. 19 Vandewater street, west side, between Frankfort and Pearl streets, 24 feet 2 inches by 97 feet 6 inches, house 44 feet 6 inches deep. Present rent $750. Bought by A. F. OCHERHAUSEN, sugar refiner, for $7,350.

There was also struck down as follows, whether sold or not we have no means of knowing:

No. 32 Pike-street, west side, between Madison and Henry streets, two-story brick house and lot, 25 by 85 feet, house 44 feet deep, with two-story brick extension; JAMES BAGLEY, $7,000.

The three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 491 Broome-street, south side, about 50 feet west of Wooster-street, 21 by about 120 feet; CHARLES MOORE, $10,000.

A plot of ground, Nos. 39, 41 and 41½ Frankfort-street, near Gold and opposite Rose sts., 58 feet 10 inches on Frankfort-street, and 62 feet 10 inches in rear; one side 111 feet 3½ inches, and the other, 109 feet 3½ inches. JAMES LYNCH, $32,700.

By order of Executor, was sold the southeast corner of Hester and Mulberry streets, 25x50 feet. W. LYNCH, $6,700.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold the property on the south-westerly corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets, 100 feet on Stanton-street and 25 feet on Chrystie-street, for $18,500.

Also, one full lot on the north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 125 feet east of Tenth-avenue, for $1,800.

Also, one full lot on north side Thirty-second-street, about midway of the block. Price, $1,800.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, the market closing with a decline of 1-16c.@⅛c., mostly on the lower qualities; we quote Middling at 11@11⅛c. SUGAR buoyant, and advanced ⅛@¼c.; sales at 6¼@6⅞c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES advanced 1c. FLOUR dull at $5 50 for Superfine. MESS PORK advancing; sales at $19 50 for Old, and $20 50 for New. OATS, 60c. GUNNIES, 11⅛c. STERLING EXCHANGE advanced to 108¼@108⅜, and with Bills of Lading 107⅛@107¾. Drafts on New York at sixty days 1½@2 ₱ cent. discount, and at sight ¾ ₱ cent.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The COTTON market is depressed; sales to-day 500 bales; sales of the week 3,200 bales; receipts of the same time 16,000 bales; increased receipts at this port to date 195,500 bales; do. at all the ports 992,000 bales; stock at this port 70,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 300 bales; sales of the week, 9,000 bales; the market is depressed, and accurate quotations cannot be given.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY steady and in fair demand, at 25⅛c. PROVISIONS unchanged. MESS PORK—sales 2,800 bbls., at $18 50@$19. LARD, in barrels, 11⅞c. BACON firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 45@$1 75 for White and $1 37@$1 40 for Red. CORN active; yellow 75c.@78c. WHISKY firm at 27c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR dull and prices nominal and unchanged. CORN—Yellow and White, 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS firm; Ohio, 29c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 11⅛c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 3.

Stocks dull and inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 24½; Morris Canal, 24½; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	Feb. ..	New-York	Southam'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Feb. 19	New-York	Southam'n.
Edinburg	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Indian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Lebanon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Illinois	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Isabel	Feb. 4	Charleston	Havana.
Cahawba	Feb. 12	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Dr. C. Van Tuil and lady, A. Sumner, M. Sawyer, C. D. Culver, John Dearborne, Mrs. Fraetas and child, H. A. De Murn, Henry Lowell, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Waufbaum, C. Craig, P. A. Wells, Miss K. Pease, H. Jacobs, Miss H. Hunt, and 13 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets.... 5 21 | Moon sets.... 7 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 48 | Gov. Island 9 37 | Hell Gate.... 10 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steamers J. R. Thompson, Colnary, South Amboy; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship America, Howe, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Bark Sarah, Stevens, Barbadoes, Smith, Jones & Co.

Brigs J. E. Arey, Stone Gibara, H. D. Brookman & Co.; J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Nuevitas, Simpson & Mayhew.

Schooners Eleanor, Hosmer, Norfolk, Miller & Houghton; Charles & Willie, Hooper, St. John, Metcalf & Duncan; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; J. A. Woodhouse, Woodhouse, Brazos, H. Southmayd & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Allen.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Ship Monterey, (of Boston,) Lakeman, Sumatra Sept. 13 and Mauritius and St. Helena Dec. 12, with pepper to W. A. Sale. John Congdon, of Ipswich, and Luther H. Curtis, of Litchfield, Conn., seamen, died on the coast of Sumatra.

Bark E. Wright, Jr., (of Boston,) Selar, Havana Jan. 19, with sugar to Robert & Williams—vessel to Bassett & Baker.

Bark Golden Rule, [illegible], Aspinwall Jan. [illegible], with ivory nuts, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Bark Rebecca, [illegible], New-Orleans, and 11 ds. from the Bar, with mdse. to M. M. Freeman. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and northerly winds.

Bark D. Jex, Guide, Balize, Hond., Jan. 14, with mahogany, logwood, cochineal, &c., to Josiah Jex.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Keneary, Malaga, and 30 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Grund & Western.

Schr. Esquimaux, (Br.,) Rude, Halifax 6 ds., with fish to Jas. Hunter & Co.

Brig St. Mary, Johnson, Turk's Island 12 ds., with salt and tamarinds to Vatable & Raynal.

Schr. Nathaniel Doane, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) [illegible], Aux Cayes Jan. 16, with coffee and logwood [illegible]. Sld. in co. with brig L. P. Snow, for New-York, and Wm. Tyler, for Boston.

Schr. E. C. Crown, Thompson, Fortune Bay, [illegible] port 3 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Queen of the South, (3-masted,) Wheeler, [illegible] 14 ds., with cotton, &c. to Laytin & Hurlbut.

Schr. T. D. Wagner, Smith, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Emma, Bent, Smyrna, Del., 3 ds., with [illegible] to N. B. Fox.

Schr. Gil Blas, O'Brien, Fairhaven, for Vir[illegible]

The barks G. W. Hall, for Nuevitas, [illegible] Marks, and brig J. Peters, for Cuba, are at anchor at Quarantine.

The ships Augusta, for New-Orleans, and [illegible] for Mobile, are at anchor in the lower Bay.

BELOW—Bark Mallie Metcalf, Snow, from Havana Jan. 20. Schr. Rebecca, ——.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., blowing heavy with rain.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Feb. 3, sundown—Ship [illegible]ington, another ship and two brigs, outward bound, at anchor near the Spit. Nothing in sight bound in. Wind fresh N. E.; weather clear.

SQUAN, N. J., Feb. 3, sundown—Nothing in sight bound in. Weather thick and stormy; wind [illegible] N. N. E.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 3, sundown—Nothing in sight bound in. Cloudy; wind fresh N. N. E.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 3, sundown—Nothing in sight outside. Weather cloudy; wind strong from [illegible]

BOSTON, Feb. 3—Arr. ships Rialto, Chase, [illegible] leans; Huntsville, Hoyt, Cold Spring; brig Eolus, [illegible] Gonaives; Spitfire, Clifford, Port-au-Prince. Bark Geo. Leslie, from Mobile; brigs Vinyaw, from [illegible]veston; Ambrose Light, from Matanzas.

BOSTON, Feb. 3—Arr. bark Sicilian, Daws, [illegible] Messina, leaking badly, having been ashore [illegible] Island.

NEWPORT, Feb. 3—Arr. brigantine Abbott Lawrence, from Nassau, N. P., of and for Boston. Sld.—[illegible] Cape May, Bragg, Boston, for New-York; Pal[illegible] Avery, New-York, for Bristol; sloop E. Sprague, [illegible] Bristol, for New-York.

Brigantine Abbott Lawrence reports brig Lucy W. Angier, 7 ds from Boston for Remedios, Cuba, ashore [illegible] abo. Will be a total loss.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2—Arr. ship Ida Russell, ——, from Havre.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2—Arr. ship Harmony, from London; bark John Pierce, from Havana.

Miscellaneous.

VESSEL SUNK.—A schooner is reported sunk in Long Island Sound, about half way between the Long Island and Connecticut shores—about due S. from New-Haven, and N. E. from Stratford Light-boat. The vessel was seen on Saturday last by Capt. Sturges of the steamer Commodore, and is reported to be a large vessel. It is feared that all hands are lost.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The brig Abbott Lawrence arrived at Newport, yesterday, from Nassau, N. P., and reports the total loss of the brig Lucy W. Angier, from New-York for Remedios, Cuba; captain and crew saved. The L. W. A. was built at Belfast, Me., in 1855, was 200 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by Aguirre & Co., of Belfast, valued at $6,000.

The bark Vernon, from Messina for Boston, went ashore on Lynn Beach, last night. Assistance has gone to her. Has a cargo of oranges and lemons consigned to Daniel Draper & Son. Crew remain on board—spars all standing. The boat in which the mate and two seamen attempted to reach the shore was swamped; the mate swam ashore, and the two men regained the vessel. The Vernon was 307 tons register, was built in 1839, at Medford, Mass., and is owned in New-York by Mr. Delano.

THE STEAMER C. VANDERBILT.—The steamtug Satellite Capt. Hammond, came over to this city yesterday morning from Race Point, Fisher's Island, where the steamer C. Vanderbilt still lies. The Satellite reports that everything is in readiness for the effort to move the boat, but it must be delayed until there comes an unusual high tide. Then there will be little difficulty in floating her. Her boilers have been taken out, and one of them is in the water alongside of her near the shore. The other lies on the bottom of the Sound, about half way from Race Point to Stonington. When it was removed from the steamer, the tug took it in tow to carry it to Stonington, but when about half way over, it sprung a leak, filled, and sunk.—*New-London Chronicle, Feb. 2.*

MISSING VESSEL.—Ship Geo. F. Patten, Capt. Mitchell, sailed from Bristol, Eng., Nov. 8, with a cargo of railroad iron for New-York, and not since been heard of, and fears are entertained for her safety. She is an A 2 vessel of 790 tons register, built at Bath, Me., in 1848, where she is owned.

The steamship Nashville, of the Charleston line, is now on the large Sectional Dock, for repairs. She will have seven new timbers put in, a portion of new plank on bottom. Her machinery has also had a thorough overhauling. The Bremen steamship New-York is also on the great Balance Dock. She will have bottom scraped and newly painted.

The steamers Plymouth Rock, of the Stonington line, and Commonwealth, of the Norwich line, did not arrive until 1½ P. M., being detailed by a heavy gale from the N. E., with snow.

Foreign Ports.

At Isle of France, Mauritius, Nov. 17, about—bark Iowa, of Fairhaven, Mooers, out 2 years, 450 sperm, 1,000 whale; Northwest, of New-London, Rogers, out 3 years, 1,450 whale, 50 sperm; Clemates, of New-London, Watrous, 2 years, 2,000 H. B. and W.; Eagle, of New-Bedford, McNully, 23 mo., 300.

At Balize, Hond., schr. Shahears, Cooper, from Pensacola, for New-York in 8 ds.

LECTURES.

PROFESSOR MITCHEL IN BROOKLYN. THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE HAS RECENTLY TAKEN PLACE.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 27, 1859.

To Professor Mitchel, of Cincinnati:

SIR: The invaluable nature of your Astronomical Lectures, to which numbers of us have listened with great pleasure, and a generally expressed wish of the citizens of Brooklyn to hear them, impel us to give you a pressing invitation to repeat them in our City, at your earliest convenience. Respectfully,

A. A. Low,	Rollin Sanford,
A. W. White,	G. W. Bethune,
C. P. Smith,	Joseph Ripley,
Henry E. Pierpont,	George S. Coe,
Edmund Blunt,	Henry C. Bowers,
Lyman Beecher,	Fisher How,
Henry Ward Beecher,	J. W. Harper,
A. Crittenden,	H. F. Vail,
James Humphrey,	Edward N. Lambert,
Frederic A. Farley,	Robert R. Raymond,
A. S. Barnes,	L. B. Wyman,
D. G. Eaton,	B. C. Cutler,
W. J. Budington,	Willis Lord,
Joseph P. Raymond,	Abm. Bayliss,
L. Holbrook,	Charles S. Stone,
Thomas S. Nelson,	R. S. Smith,
Arthur W. Benson,	Joseph Battell,
John H. Prentiss,	A. Cooke Hull, M. D.,
Loomis Ballard,	Leopold Bierwith,
John Haslett,	W. H. Bidwell,
P. C. Cornell,	W. M. Newell,
G. W. Collard,	Jonathan D. Steele,
John Marsh,	W. K. Brown, M. D.,
Joshua Leavitt,	Rufus Ropes,
J. E. Southworth,	Jared B. Flagg,
E. E. L. Taylor,	J. S. Rockwell,
John A. Paddock,	Alfred Wicks,
	and others.

REPLY:

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 29, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received your flattering invitation to discuss in Brooklyn the topics in Astronomy recently treated by me in this City. In case the Lectures can be given to commence early in the second week of February, it will give me much pleasure to accede to your request. Yours, very truly,

O. M. MITCHEL.

To Messrs. A. A. LOW, A. W. WHITE, C. P. SMITH, and others.

The Lectures will be four in number, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, in Plymouth Church.

SPIRITUALISM.

JUDGE EDMONDS, SIGNOR MONTI OF HARVARD COLLEGE, AND JOEL TIFFANY, Esq.

Judge EDMONDS will deliver a lecture before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Spiritualism as Demonstrated in Ancient and Modern History.*

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Signor MONTI, of Harvard College, will deliver a lecture before the Association against Spiritualism. Subject—*Spiritualism as Compared with the Superstitions of Former Times.* And one week from next Sunday, JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Association at Dodworth Hall, MORNING and EVENING, in reply to Signor Monti.

Seats free in the morning; admittance 10 cents in the evening.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give

ONE NEW LECTURE

at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:

On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY LECTURE.—HERMAN MELVILLE, Esq., author of Typee, Omoo, &c., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series in the Hall of the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*South Sea Islands.* Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500. E. J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE at the Cooper Institute before two literary societies of young men on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1859. Subject—*Social Forces.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents to be had at D. Appleton & Co's, No. 346 Broadway; Thatcher & Hutchinson's, No. 523 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Embree & Jacobs', No. 134 Bowery; and at the door.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—DR. DE HASS' third lecture, under the auspices of the Ethnological Society, will be delivered in the Hall of the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5. Subject—*Contents of the Mounds; Relics of Ancient Art, showing the Taste, Skill and Advancement of the Mound Builders.* Tickets to be had at the usual places and at the door.

MR. EVERETT IN JERSEY CITY.—THE Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his oration on "Washington" in Metropolitan Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine. Increasing success of Gayler's new American comedy, OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, in which the unrivalled actress, Miss JULIA DALY, appears in her original part. This great Comedy will be played EVERY NIGHT until further notice.